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No. 22,159 號九拾伍百壹千貳萬貳第 日拾月陸年巳己 HONG KONG, FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1929. 伍拜禮 日陸廿月柒年九廿百九仟壹英

PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

On and after April 3th, 1929, until further Notice (all previous
Time Tables cancelled.)

UP TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Kowloon Dep.	6.40	6.55	8.30	9.15	10.00	10.10	1.15	2.31	3.50	4.30	5.40	7.35												
Yau Ma Tei Dep.	6.49			9.25	10.08	10.18	1.23			4.38	5.48	7.43												
Shatin Dep.	7.01			9.38	10.20	10.30	1.33			4.50	6.00	7.55												
Tai Po Dep.	7.15			9.53	10.33	10.43	1.47			5.04	6.13	8.08												
Market Dep.	7.28			10.07	10.37	10.47	1.59			5.18	6.27	8.22												
Shing Mun Dep.	7.30			10.10	10.40	10.50	2.02			5.21	6.30	8.25												
Shum Chun Arr.	7.35			9.07	10.15	10.25	1.02	2.07	3.09	5.23	6.32	8.26												
Canton Arr.	7.41	8.45	9.13	10.21	10.58	1.08	2.13	3.15	4.00	5.29	6.38	8.33												

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS	No. 1 A.M.	No. 2 A.M.	No. 3 A.M.	No. 4 A.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 6 A.M.	No. 7 A.M.	No. 8 A.M.	No. 9 A.M.	No. 10 A.M.	No. 11 A.M.	No. 12 P.M.	No. 13 P.M.	No. 14 P.M.	No. 15 P.M.	No. 16 P.M.	No. 17 P.M.	No. 18 P.M.	No. 19 P.M.	No. 20 P.M.	No. 21 P.M.	No. 22 P.M.	No. 23 P.M.	No. 24 P.M.
Canton Dep.				8.10																				
Shum Chun Dep.				8.17																				
Shing Mun Dep.				8.23																				
Market Dep.				8.30																				
Tai Po Dep.				8.37																				
Shatin Dep.				8.44																				
Yau Ma Tei Dep.				8.51																				
Kowloon Arr.				8.57																				

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GENERAL DAWES' NAVAL PLAN.

HIS YARDSTICK SCHEME: PART OF EXPERTS AND
POLITICIANS.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HUMAN NATURE.

A FIXED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NATIONS.

General Charles Dawes was given
an enthusiastic reception when he
arrived at the Hotel Victoria, London,
to attend the Pilgrims' Dinner,
which was given in honour of his
appointment as Ambassador at the
Court of St. James. Lord Desbor-
ough presided, and others present
included Mr. Arthur Henderson,
Foreign Secretary; his predecessor,
Sir Austen Chamberlain; and the
French, German, Belgian, Japanese,
and Brazilian Ambassadors.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in the
absence of the Prime Minister, pro-
posed the toast of "The American
Ambassador."

General Dawes, replying, said
that the importance of an early
agreement on naval reduction "by
the nations was of outstanding im-
portance, and would seem to be the
next step toward world peace. The
United States Congress had already
committed America to an immediate
naval programme involving more
than \$50,000,000, though the Presi-
dent had power to suspend it in the
event of an international agreement
for the limitation of naval arma-
ment.

World-Sanctioned Agreement.

He had in his possession, he
added, a memorandum from the
Director of the Budget showing
that the authorized and contempla-
ted naval programme for the con-
struction of new ships alone
amounted to \$234,100,000.

"My address to-night," General
Dawes continued, "concerns itself
with suggestions as to a change in
the method of future negotiations
for naval disarmament. While in
the course of the discussion I may
refer to the principle of equality
of naval power as between Great
Britain and the United States, it is
only because the outcome of pre-
vious conferences shows that this
is the agreed policy of both Govern-
ments.

"The long time which elapsed
after the ending of the Great War
before a proper method of negotia-
tion for reparations settlements was
evolved was because the first method
was adjusted to human reasoning
and not to human nature.

"International naval reduction
is a task, the successful accomplish-
ment of which requires the co-
operative employment of two dis-
tinctly unrelated talents—that of
naval technical experts and of
statesmen. But here we must
keep in mind the law of human
nature.

"In the case of a preliminary
use of economic experts, their prime
objective is a formula which will
recognize the dominance of econo-
mic law, and the success of the
statesmen in reaching the second
objective of accommodating the ex-
port formula to the political con-
ditions in the respective countries,
is something as much desired by the
economic experts as by the states-

men themselves. That later achieve-
ment only will crown with success
the preliminary expert effort.

Human Nature.

"In the case of Naval technical
experts, working for a formula for
naval equality, the law of human
nature runs contrary to such an
attitude. It would be vastly more
difficult, other things being equal,
for a mixed commission of navy
technicians and statesmen to agree
on a plan for naval disarmament
than for a mixed commission of
economists and statesmen to agree
upon a reparations settlement,
practically impossible as history
has shown the latter to be.

"The naval officer has his duty
to perform to his State, and is
primarily to secure it against at-
tack. He therefore trusts to his
ships and his armament. It is the
duty of the statesman to remove
from his State the danger of attack.
He is the one to build up the new
order and to start the new policy,
guided as he goes by the advice of
those competent who serve him.

What differences there are in their
respective duties can be co-ordinated
into a policy of statesmanship, and
that that alone is what I have
in mind in what I now say.

"At the beginning of the work,
the contribution of the naval ex-
perts to the problem should be a
definition of abstract equality. It
is certainly possible for naval ex-
perts to arrive at a definition for
evaluation of fighting strength of
ships.

Responsibility of Experts.

"Thus, for instance, one might
find a yardstick with which to de-
termine the military value of in-
dividual ships. These ships might
differ in displacement, size of guns,
age, speed, and other characteris-
tics, and yet such an agreed prop-
erly weighted value might be given
to each of these differing character-
istics as to make it possible to com-
pare, for example, the cruiser fleets
or combined fleets of two navies,
and establish a parity between them.

"If naval experts rise to the
proper sense of their responsibility,
the use by statesmen of their yard-
stick will not be one which will in-
vite peril from those extreme paci-
fists and extreme militarists who
form the 'lunatic fringe.'

"But, again, in connection with
the methods of preparing the naval
yardstick, let us consider the law
of human nature. Should a com-
mission composed of the representa-
tives of each Navy concerned meet
to reach agreement upon this yard-
stick, they would be asked to agree
upon something, the use of which
will reduce in number the idols of
their hearts—the ships of their
navies.

The Statesman's Part.

"It would seem that to adjust to
human nature the method of arriv-

ing at naval reduction, each Govern-
ment might separately obtain from
its respective naval experts their
definition of the yardstick and then
the inevitable compromise between
these differing definitions, which
will be expressed in the final fixa-
tion of the technical yardstick,
should be made by a committee of
statesmen of the nations, reinforced
from the beginning by these sepa-
rate expressions of abstract technical
naval opinion and able again to
seek further naval advice, if neces-
sary, before the final fixation.

"These statesmen should further
be the ones to draw up for the world
the terms of the final agreement
upon naval reduction, which should
be couched in these simple terms
understandable to the ordinary man
on the street, which, while the pet
aversion of the casuist, are the
highest expression of true states-
manship. That final agreement,
covering the quantitative disposi-
tions, will go to the nations for ap-
proval or rejection.

The Correct Method.

"Properly to solve the problem
we must adopt a method which
brings the full weight of both of
these classes of men to bear upon
it without their unnecessary colli-
sions during the first formulating
period when they are primarily con-
cerned with two separate objectives.
"The Committee from the Gov-
ernments which met at Geneva to
discuss upon naval disarmament was
a mixed commission of statesmen and
naval technicians, and, in my judg-
ment, that was the reason for its
failure. The method was adjusted
to human reasoning but not to
human nature.

"We should not look upon the
failure at Geneva in 1927 as the
failure of individuals, but of the
method under which they were as-
ked to function. This may be said,
however, that under the laws of
human nature, probably 90 per
cent. of Englishmen think the
American Delegation was responsi-
ble for the mistake, and 90 per
cent. of Americans think that the
British members of the Commission
were responsible for the mistake.
"The great, overwhelming and
soul-satisfying fact about it is that
the British and American people
are a unit in agreeing that, who-
ever was responsible for it, a mis-
take was made. And of what is this
significant? It means that in the
inarticulate consciences and hearts
of the two great English-speaking
peoples there is upheld, sacred and
inviolate, the principle of the
equality between them of naval
strength.

"Under these circumstances, let
us be hopeful for the cause of world
peace and the progress of civiliza-
tion; for in the joint hands of these
same English-speaking people rests
not only their secure guaranty, but
as well the ark of the covenant of
human freedom."

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The woman who puts brains into the assembling of her wardrobe, adds an infinite amount to the value of the money she can spend.

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Felix Hat Shop

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For sports she chooses a well-cut brogue, heavy or light, in accord with her ensemble.

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TEL. C. 4567.

WOMAN'S PAGE.

ROUND THE TOWN.



ONE HUNDRED HATS.

"One hundred hats at \$5," doesn't it sound tempting, especially when the hats come from the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop! One hundred hats, black, white, blue, red, green and yellow; large hats, small hats, saucy hats and simple hats, one hundred hats, each one of which I should like to buy. And as if that was not enough there are fifty hats at \$7.50.

But when buying hats it is not quite a question of "you pay your money and you take your choice." The choice of a hat is more serious than that, your headgear can make or mar your ensemble, and do "wonderful and fearful" things to your face. No, hats must not be chosen frivolously, you should have on the dress which you intend to wear with the hat when you try it on, for a chic ensemble depends not only on the colour, but on line and the general motive of your clothes. It is folly to go and try on a hat on one of those "off days" from which even great beauties suffer at times, or when your hair badly needs a shampoo or waving.

Choose a "good" day, review your wardrobe, and then go along to the Dolly Vardon Hat Shop, and secure one of these wonderful bargains, and the next day you will probably go again in a different frock for another hat.

SENSIBLE—AND SMART.

Men are fond of being witty at the expense of feminine footwear, but if one of these jesters had accompanied me when I paid a visit to Lane, Crawford's Ladies' Salon the other day to look at shoes his jests would have been silenced in envy. Of course, he would have got at me in another way for no woman could resist those fascinating rows of shoes set out for the sale at such very reasonable prices, and though I went to look at brogues, I bought two pairs of afternoon slippers which could hardly be termed "sensible" though they are perfectly delightful!

That is by the way, it's the brogues I want to talk about here. First there are the famous Cotton-Oxford's, a new design with a special storm welted sole. They are made of velvet soft leather and the special ankle tie gives them a perfect fit. Cotton-Oxford shoes are absolutely water proof and give splendid wear. There are other brogues—a single-strap model which can be had with either leather or crepe soles, and is as smart as it is practical. An interesting item of information is that "Monk" shape shoes are once more fashionable and a consignment is expected within a few days. They were worn you will remember about 1920, and are most becoming with the long pointed front piece which runs up over the instep under a buckle or strap.

PIONEER NEWS.

The new summer weight haori coats at the Pioneer Silk Store are quite delightful. Some are made of unlined georgette lightly printed with a design in one colour, white with a pattern of ostrich feathers in blue outline very much pleased me. Others are lined and made of thin crepe de chine. Of these I noticed one in sealing wax red, lined with white and with a white outline design which was most attractive.

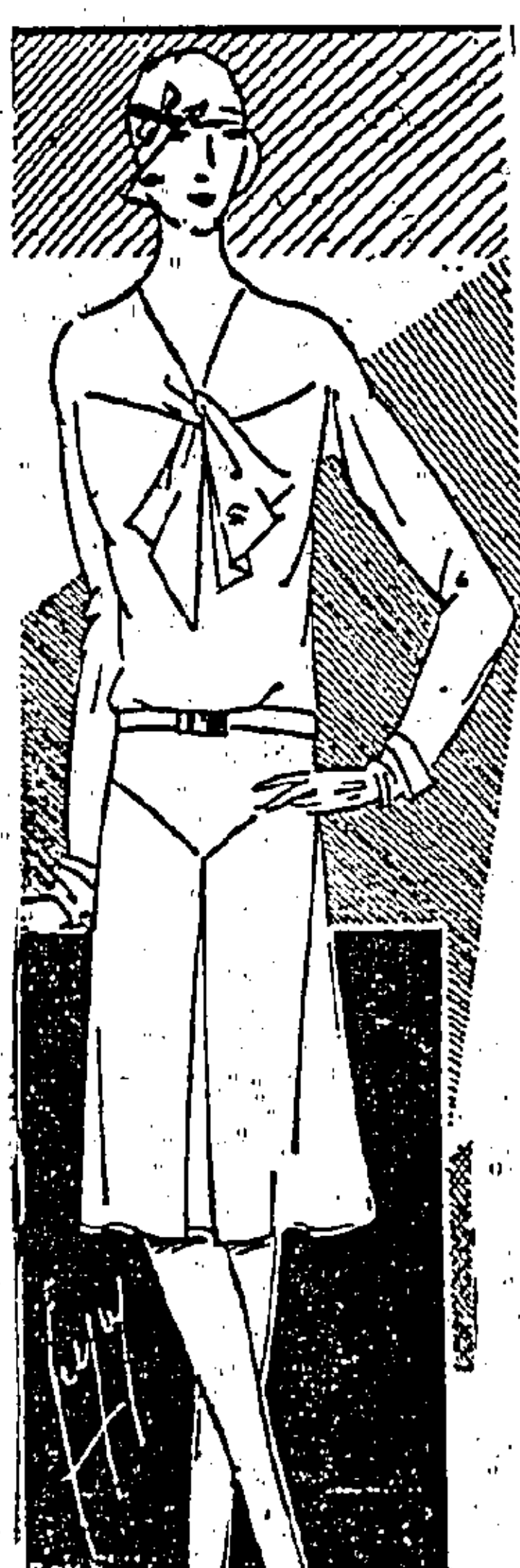
I was shown, too, some fresh shipments of the popular fuji silk, plain, striped, and in interesting plaid designs of one colour in white. Georgette in plain colours has also just arrived.

A charming summer evening wrap, or one which could be worn indoors during the colder weather, comes in the form of semi-circular shawls of generous proportions edged with fringe. They are easier to wear than the ordinary folded shawl and lighter in weight. These are made of crepe de chine printed in the familiar haori coat designs in various different colours of ground and pattern. I was also shown some "choker" neckties of crystal which I thought effective and very reasonable in price.

SEMI-TAILORED FROCKS.

The semi-tailored silk frock is the favourite wear of many smart women for morning and early afternoon because it always looks trim and chic. It has an added attraction in this climate. A dress of some thin material, voile or nixon, needs a fairly substantial petticoat, or two thin ones, underneath it, if it is to look well, whereas a dress of closely woven silk can be worn over well cut knickers of the same material.

A new shipment of Deval silk frocks has just been received by Pamela. These dresses are very carefully tailored on advance fashion lines in England, and are made of excellent quality washing silk. I noticed two with the new higher waist both cut on sports lines. One is yellow, the other white. Very smart indeed is a jumper suite of nude beige trimmed with pin tucks, and there are a couple of perenne blue models, which are attractive in their simple trim lines.



A delightful model in pale apple green washing silk.

Some delightful laces have just been received by Whiteaway, Laidlaw's. One piece, ivory in colour, has a spray of orange blossom embroidered at intervals in green and white silk, and is intended for wedding lingerie. Pink rose buds are embroidered on another piece. There are also several varieties, patterns and widths, in the fashionable ecru lace.

ALUMINIUM, POTS AND GADGETS.

Aluminium is a wonderful metal, most wonderful of all in the kitchen. It looks so clean when new and as not the smallest stain or spot can remain hidden, there is never any doubt as to whether aluminium is clean or no, a most important consideration where vessels which hold food are concerned.

There are all sorts of new pots and gadgets in British aluminium now at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's, running from a tiny "one cup" tea kettle, to a wonderful covered roasting pan which bastes the joint as it cooks it. There are fry pans of all sizes from the individual egg pan to one large enough to accommodate a good sized dried haddock, saucepans run from a wee egg poacher to four decker steamers. There is an aluminium cocktail shaker with a lemon squeezer in the lid, and trays, condiment sets, measuring cups, coffee percolators, kettles, teapots, and a hundred other things all in the same bright metal.

But you must remember that there is aluminium and aluminium. That which is in Whiteaway, Laidlaw's stock is British—and best, and it is by no means expensive.

These Children Of Ours.



ATTENTION TO EYES.

Often children are adjudged mentally deficient or at least below par because their eyes, usually through poor vision, make their progress in school slow. In a large percentage of cases of this type the outlook is completely changed, when the eye condition is properly treated and corrected.

Wrong posture, holding books and other objects close to the eyes, or sitting with the head bent far forward when school materials are lying on top of the desk is almost a sure sign of poor vision of one type or another. Occasionally one sees a child with his head tilted to one side. Although the eyes may look perfectly normal, this is a pretty good indication that two or more of the eye muscles are not normally balanced and thereby cause him to see double when he tries to hold his head straight.

Among the conditions pointing to the need of attention to the eyes are nervousness, manifested by blinking, frowning, inability to concentrate, restlessness and St. Vitus dance.

Styes are the most frequent disease of the lids of the eyes. They are really boils and are easily recognized by the inflamed tender swelling near the edge of the lid that develop a yellow center after two or three days. Frequently there is a tender lump in front of the ear on the same side. If left untreated they rupture spontaneously and discharge yellow pus and a thick core.

At the first sign of a stye, treatment should be started in order to prevent its bursting and discharging, because the pus will start new styes and a whole crop may follow with more serious complications.

Very often one sees inflammation and scaling or crusting on the edges of the lids with more or less congestion of the lining of the lids and perhaps also the covering of the eyeball. This trouble is quite chronic and may be due to eye-strain, run down condition of the patient, or to certain skin diseases. This should receive rather strenuous treatment, and the general health of the patient should be cared for.

FIRST BEAUTY CONTEST TEST IN JAPAN.

ENGLISH STANDARDS COMPARED.

Beauty contests have existed in the world from time immemorial. Their origin goes back to the mythological legend of "The Judgment of Paris," when Juno, Venus and Minerva submitted their charms for the critical inspection of that amorous youth, Paris, who, it will be remembered, awarded the prize to Venus.

"Queens of beauty" have ever since that renowned contest of mythological divinities been selected at intervals by American and European countries, but so far Oriental girls had not been permitted to show their beauties in such contests.

Tradition Broken.

The westernisation of the Orient is proceeding apace, and Japan has just broken the traditions of countless centuries by holding a beauty contest at Tokyo. A pretty and somewhat "saucy" looking flapper, even according to English ideas, is to be selected among hundreds of competitors as the "Queen of Beauty" of Japan.

The originators of the competition state that the Japanese idea of beauty is not far from the English standard with one exception, that Japanese abominate the slim, boyish figure. Tall girls they regard as ungainly, and the majority of English girls are too muscular for Japanese eyes.

Whatever it may be, there is no doubt that the Japanese consider their girls to be far more beautiful than Western girls, and in this first beauty contest hundreds of poets have written beautiful verses dedicated to the competitors.

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GREAT SUMMER SALE.

COMMENCES ON

MONDAY, JULY 29th.

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THE RED STAR BARGAINS.

STOCK MUST BE CLEARED.

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COLOURED CANVAS ...	from \$3.50
COLOURED KID ...	from \$4.50
BLACK PATENT ...	from \$5.50
BLACK SATIN ...	from \$7.50
GOLD BROCADE ...	from \$9.00
SILVER BROCADE ...	from \$9.50

CHILDREN'S SHOES AT PRICES TO CLEAR

LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD.

LAST DAYS OF SALE.

The anniversary sale at the Felix Hat Shop has proved a great success, especially from the point of view of those who have profited by the splendid bargains offered. Now the last two days have come, and, in order to clear the remainder

of the stock, there is a case of hats all marked at \$3, regardless of their original cost, and another case marked \$4. The remaining washing frocks are all marked at \$10.

There are some very smart and attractive hats and frocks among those offered at these bargain prices, some of them having come in during the last month, being advance autumn models.

When the sale is over, there are all sorts of delightful new goods to be shown.

WOMAN'S PAGE

MEN YOU MUST NOT MARRY.

[By SHIRLEY CAREW.]

"Tom is so vitalising, my dear, so full of joie-de-vivre. He is a positive tonic, I can't think how he keeps it up."

All quite true—but one may so easily over-tonic, be over-dosed. How often does one hear a mutual acquaintance praised extravagantly for just that one outstanding characteristic that will prove to be "the cause of all the trouble" later in life!

The fact that it may be a distinct social asset or that it hasn't been too blatant during friendship or "courtship" days, sometimes makes it overlooked altogether.

But watch out for it. The few examples here cited are intended only to serve as an index-finger, pointing the way to observation and perception before it is too late!

Tom has a "positive mania for 'bovine ragging.' He is the very heart and soul of any 'horse-play,' and the practical joke that Tom doesn't know and hasn't perpetrated simply doesn't exist."

He is sought after by every hostess; organisers of holidays parties pursue him throughout the year; and he is a more prominent and popular figure at children's parties than is Father Christmas himself.

His capacity for "bovine ragging" and his bottomless pit of practical jokes are to him a hobby, a pride, almost a career in themselves.

He spends hours reading up the works of similar enthusiasts, minutes raving inwardly, consumed with jealousy, if another joyous spirit at a party out-rags himself. Otherwise he does not know the meaning of the word repose.

He will slap people on the back once too often; his heartiest, most spontaneous repartees are already almost a platitude among a fairly wide circle of admirers.

Tom at parties is so cheery, so playful, so unselfconscious—their very life and soul.

Tom in his own home—well, this is meant as a warning.

Dick is a dear—but he has not got a hobby.

In fact there is not one thing in life in which is really more interested than anything else.

He is quite intelligent and observant, and although he has much more than attained his majority, he has not yet found a hobby that he can turn to in slack moments.

It doesn't matter so very much to you perhaps—you may not notice this deplorable lack, because whenever you see Dick some kind of entertainment plan is arranged.

He will motor with you, walk with you, golf or talk with you, and all will be very well. Indeed, you will doubtless fall deeply in love with Dick.

And it may be quite a long time before you see his tragic "hobby-lessness."

Summer days in the garden will quickly disillusion you, you who are more content to sit therein with a book, when no tennis has been arranged and you are delighting in doing just—nothing at all.

Dick will begin to fidget—he is "not particularly keen on reading," gardening, too, he "doesn't much care for," and the car—well, after all, there is nothing at all wrong with the car.

"What on earth can I do this afternoon?" he queries, yawning. You are drowsy and content and he will keep on disturbing.

By tea-time he is bored and irritable and thoroughly discontented; you are roused, disillusioned and rightly indignant.

If only he liked tinkering with the car or pruning rose trees—if only he liked anything enough to go and do it on his own initiative!

THE WOMEN M.P.'S.

PERSONALITIES AND RECORDS.

[By WINIFRED HOLBY.]

The day will come when the presence of women in the House of Commons will be no more noticeable than that of men. But that time has not yet arrived. The fourteen women in the new Parliament, though they differ in their interests, party allegiance, and experience, are bound together, upon certain issues by the special position which women still hold under the law and the economic system as a class apart.

First Woman P.O.

They make a notable team. Leading them is Miss Margaret Bondfield, "Our Maggie," first woman member of the Cabinet, beaming, alert, eloquent, and sensible. A keen trade unionist who never forgets that she once stood behind the counter, the first woman Chairman of the General Council of the T.U.C., a well-known figure at Geneva, she has been a Socialist organiser since 1908.

Miss Bondfield's distinction lies chiefly in her practical experience; Miss Susan Lawrence has high intellectual quality as well. During her impressive handling of the financial complexities of the De-rating Bill, speculators whispered, "There goes the first woman Chancellor of the Exchequer." She may never attain to that distinction; her close-cropped head has already grown grey in the public service. Since she left Cambridge she has worked as a suffragist, a member of the London School Board, one time vice-chairman of the L.C.C., and a vigorous party advocate.

"Red Ellen."

Her grave figure forms a striking contrast to the vivid, red-headed personality of Miss Ellen Wilkinson. Since she left Manchester University in 1913 "Red Ellen" has had that quality known as "good news value." A one-time Communist who found such extremism unconvincing to her fundamental sanity, a suffragist, a trade union organiser, and for three years Manchester's youngest city councillor, in her short life she has carried through a hundred battles her dash of courage, her quick temper, and her glowing idealism.

Miss Jennie Lee has usurped her place as the youngest woman M.P. This miner's daughter, who won scholarships to Edinburgh University and has become in her early twenties a lawyer, a teacher and a member of Parliament, has still to prove her capacity to a wider public.

The New-comers.

Among the new-comers to the Socialist Party, the most widely-known is probably Mrs. Mary Agnes Hamilton. A Newham graduate like Miss Lawrence, a distinguished economist, novelist and critic, she is famous in the Socialist world as the biographer of the Prime Minister, in the political world as a member of the Balfour Commission on Trade and Industry.

Because Lady Cynthia Mosley's father was the late Lord Curzon, many people treated her advent into Socialism as the whim of an eccentric young aristocrat. They did not realise that she has been a student at the London School of Economics, a civil servant in the War Office, and is now an unusually well-informed and strenuous politician. Dr. Marion Phillips, an Australian Economist, has been for some years chief woman officer of the Socialist Party. Dr. Ethel Bentham has devoted an energetic life to the service of public health. She founded in North Kensington the first baby clinic, and was one of the first women magistrates. Miss Pictou Turberville, O.B.E., is better known in the pulpit than on the platform.

"The Philosopher."

Neither sex nor circumstance could prevent Miss Eleanor Rathbone, M.P., J.P., C.C., M.A., from becoming a statesman. At Somerville they called her "The Philosopher." As the chief protagonist of the policy of Family Allowances, she is one of the most original economists of to-day. Though she comes of a famous Liberal family, she has persisted for eighteen years in calling herself an Independent. Not so Miss Megan Lloyd George. The chief thing known of her at present is her Liberalism; but the ambitious child of a famous father always starts life handicapped.

Three Peeresses.

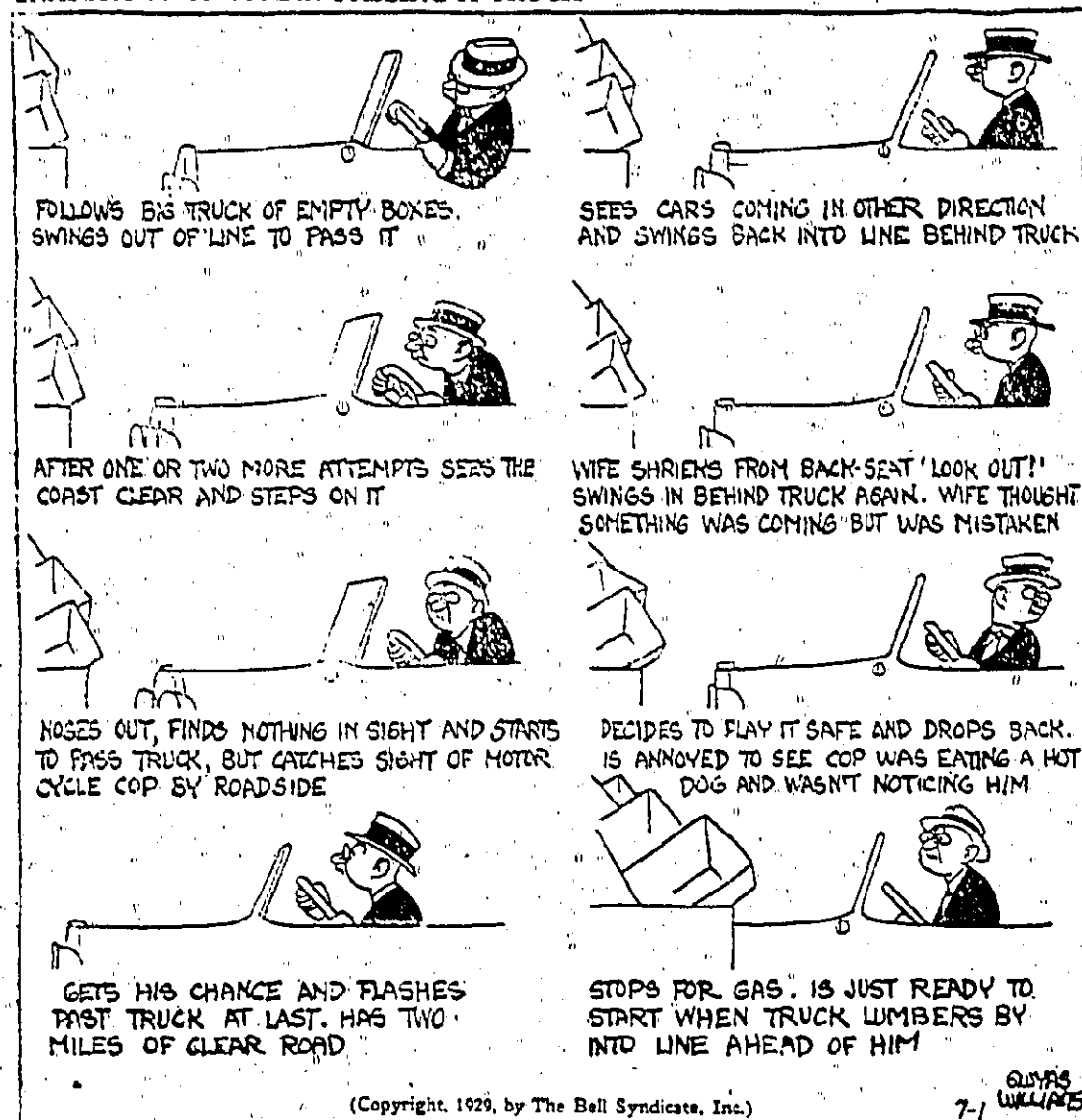
All three Conservative members have been in the House before. When Sir James Ramsay hung a great notice proclaiming "Votes for Women" over the entry to Banff Castle while his daughter was leading (Continued on next column.)

Here are three pen pictures that could be taken as warnings even in these competitive days of surplus women.

They are poignant criticisms from a critic on the very hearth of Tom and of Dick and of Harry—their own sister.

SNAPSHOTS OF A MAN PASSING A TRUCK

By GLUYAS WILLIAMS



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7-1

"CASANOVA, PRINCE OF ADVENTURERS."

AN EXTRAVAGANZA FROM A FRENCH STUDIO. LOVELY VIEWS OF VENICE.

[By ONE FILM CRITIC.]

"Casanova, Prince of Adventurers" is a French film of a Don Juan of the period of 1750, whose adventures carry him from Venice to Austria and Russia. It is lavishly screened, and produced "regardless of cost." Comparisons with American spectacular films of a similar order are inevitable, and it must be admitted that Hollywood produces a more perfect whole. But, and this is, I think, important, there are scenes where the setting, grouping, and lighting are of a far higher order than that arrived at by American producers. They are less obviously perfect, but approach much more nearly to true art, and the "Films de France" studio has managed to give us what America seldom attempts—a magnificent fancy dress picture with really quick movement. The movement is in fact too quick, which makes the story jerky and disconnected. It would appear that the French studio needs a ruthless film editor who would delete quite half the short shots. The whole effect is bewildering and it is difficult to remember or judge the picture as a whole.

The Acting.

As for the actors, Ivan Mosjoukine as "Casanova" will at once be compared to John Barrymore. He is not so good looking, but neither is he so vain; he does not make love so exquisitely, but he has a sense of humor, and is much more nearly the Don Juan of tradition in consequence. He does not act so well, but he is not always remarking quite clearly even in a silent film. Look at me, how wonderfully I act."

The ladies are a little disappointing. Except for "Carlotta" (Jenny Jugo) they are not as pretty as the stars of Hollywood, and lack self-assurance.

The colour effects are excellent in the distance but not very convincing in close ups.

But, perhaps, you will judge the picture on its own merits forgetting or not realising that it comes from France instead of America. I think in that case you will find much to please you, but will be somewhat puzzled by the rapid sequence of events. You will, if you are a woman, be interested in and probably charmed, with the magnificent costumes, you will, almost certainly, carry away a memory of some exquisite scenes, specially of those in the Venetian episodes. You will, unless you are a historian, feel that you have learnt something of other lands in other times, and you will not in any case, I think, quite forget "Casanova" for a long time. Certainly it is a film to see.

ing the anti-suffrage movement, few foresaw in the sociable Scotch hostess, the present Duchess of Atholl. Lady Iveagh began her political career as private secretary to her father, the late Lord Onslow. As chairman of the Women's Unionist Organisation for England and Wales she rendered considerable service to the party before she was elected to her husband's seat of South-end-on-Sea.

Lady Astor is the most independent of politicians. She attacks the drink trade, obsolete legislation about children, and political inequalities with the verve of a cinema star cultivating publicity, shocking the unimaginative who have never seen burning sincerity adorned with gay frivolity.

HUMOUR: ANCIENT AND MODERN.

"The rent of this house is seven pounds a month, plus three pounds in advance as a security."

"Good; but where is the stable?"

"What stable?"

"For the donkey who would pay that rent."

"The young man was prematurely grey, and proud of it."

"Looks quite poetic, don't you think?" he asked the girl he had met on the pier.

"It does remind me of a certain poem," she said.

"And what is that?"

"When the Frost is on the Pumpkin."

Little Margaret had been naughty, and her father had to punish her. Revenge came at the next meal.

"When I am married, mother," said Margaret, "I shall run away from my husband if he ill-treats dear little children."

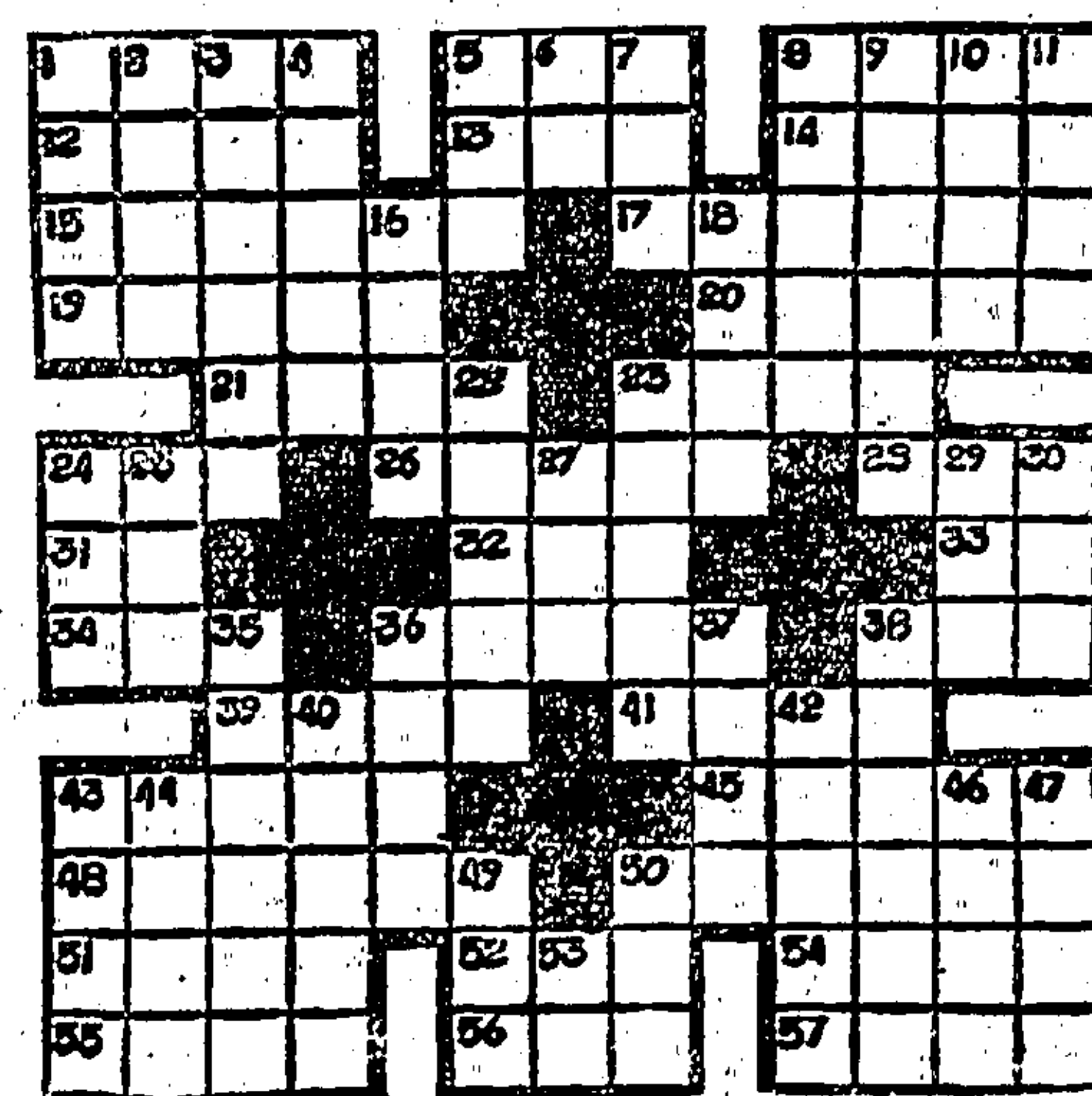
"How many times do you imagine he's kissed you?"

"So far I haven't had to imagine he's kissed me at all."

Small Boy: "Please, Mum, I don't like these holes in the bread."

Tired Mother: "Never mind. You needn't eat the holes. Leave them on the plate."

CROSSWORD PUZZLE.



Horizontal.

- 1.—Mother sheep.
- 5.—Toy.
- 8.—Voice.
- 12.—To irritate.
- 13.—Part of "to be."
- 14.—Coarse rustic.
- 15.—A judge in Israel.
- 17.—Discount.
- 19.—Horse.
- 20.—Knots.
- 21.—To boil slowly.
- 23.—To be fond.
- 24.—Likely.
- 26.—Locales.
- 28.—To name.
- 31.—A father.
- 32.—Turn to right.
- 33.—Thus.
- 34.—A worm.
- 36.—To bite at bit.
- 38.—Condensed moisture.
- 39.—Secret scheme.
- 41.—Transaction.
- 43.—Mistake.
- 45.—Organ of body.
- 48.—Slimmer.
- 50.—To split.
- 51.—Granulated rock.
- 52.—In the past.
- 54.—Coiled.
- 55.—Units of work.
- 56.—Vessel.
- 57.—Beasts' homes.

Vertical.

- 1.—Ova.
- 2.—To stand in readiness.
- 3.—First born.
- 4.—Mixed hail and rain.
- 5.—Sun-burn.
- 6.—Conjunction.
- 7.—By.
- 8.—Head of monastery.
- 9.—Filled.
- 10.—To carry.
- 11.—Minerals.
- 16.—Poems.

18.—Man's name.

22.—Island off S. E. England.

23.—Judges.

24.—A Simian.

25.—Dance step.

27.—A beverage.

29.—To employ.

30.—To nod.

35.—Leaped.

36.—Cipher.

37.—Buddhists' sacred language.

38.—Machine.

40.—Grants temporary use of.

42.—Black-and-blue.

43.—Otherwise.

44.—To bring up.

46.—Paradise.

47.—Anarchists.

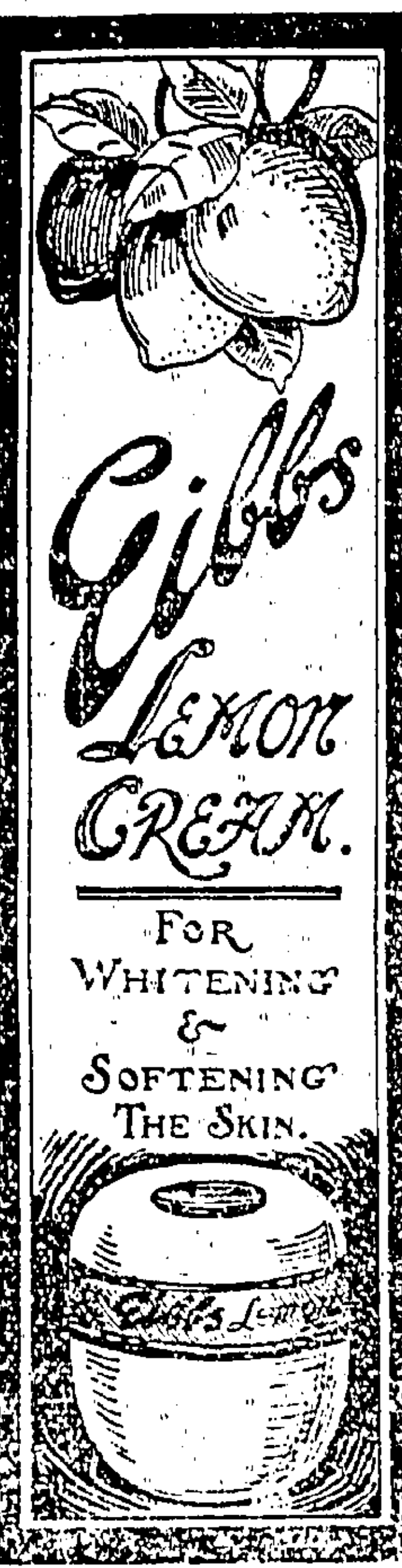
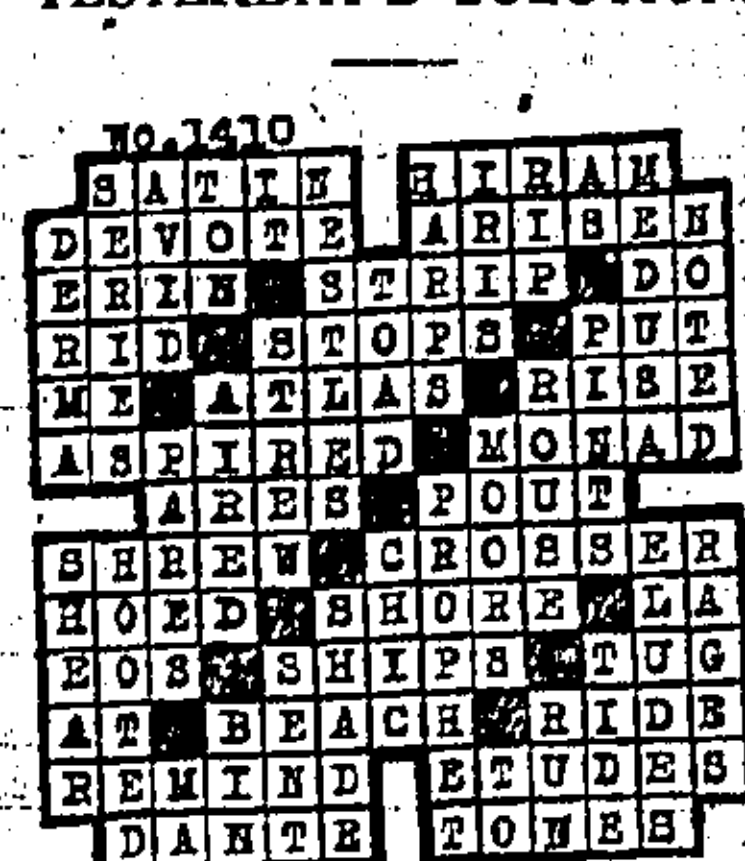
49.—To knock.

50.—Speck.

53.—To depart.

This puzzle took 23 minutes to solve. See how long it will take you to solve it.

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GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO MR. BRAGA.

"COMPANY NOT YET IN POSITION TO PAY."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALLY "IN THE DARK."

At yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council the Hon. Mr. J. P. Braga asked a series of very interesting questions relating to the promotion and financing of the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Ltd.; the concessions made to them and the nature of the supervision exercised by the Government.

Below is the full text of Mr. Braga's questions and the official replies thereto:—

REPEATED DEMANDS BY TREASURY.

1. What are the respective dates and amounts of the premium paid for Crown land leased to the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Limited, under Clause 5 sub-sections (a), (b) and (c) of the Agreement dated October 26, 1922, between the Government and the Company?

Reply:—Only the 1st. payment of one-fourth of the Premium, viz., \$106,149.78 under clause 5, sub-section (a) of the agreement has been made. This payment was made on the 18th January, 1926.

Under clause (b) of Clause 5 it is provided that one-fourth of the total amount due on the Kowloon Tong property shall be paid on the date of the notification in writing from the Director of Public Works to the Company. Notification was duly made by the Director of Public Works to the Company in a letter dated April 11, 1928, to the effect that the entire area of the Kowloon Tong property had been formed to the approved levels in accordance with Clause 4 of the Agreement and the Company was called upon to pay into the Colonial Treasury a sum of \$106,149.78 being one-quarter of the premium due on the property.

The Treasury repeated this demand for payment on the 10th May and received a reply from the Company to the effect "that this Company is not at present in a position to pay the premium demanded."

The Treasurer sent reminders but payment has not yet been made.

Government's Claim.

2. Is it a fact that there is still owing by the Company to the Government a sum of \$315,450.14 as the balance of land premium?

Reply:—When the whole scheme has been completed the Government will under sub-clause (b) and (c) of Clause 5 of the Agreement be entitled to receive in all a sum of \$315,927.22.

3. In view of the fact that about one-sixth of the estimated total cost of land and building is paid by each out of the 242 subscribers to the Scheme upon his signing the Agreement with the Company, and before any actual work is commenced, what is the explanation for the large sum stated in Question 2 being still unpaid to the Government in respect of land premium?

Reply:—This explanation can only be given by the Company.

The Circular Letter.

4. Has the Government knowledge of a circular letter, dated July 2, 1929, issued over the signature of the Managing Director in which the sum of \$2,900,258.49 is stated as the sum "which represents the total amount payable by the entire body of subscribers under their respective agreements in respect of all the houses embraced within the Scheme," i.e., the Kowloon Tong Estate Scheme?

Reply:—On June 18 last the Government was informed by the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Ltd., that it proposed to issue a circular of which a copy was enclosed.

In this draft circular the sum mentioned is \$3,210,216.49 and this circular may possibly correspond with the circular mentioned by the Honourable Member.

This communication by the Company was taken by the Government for notification and merely acknowledged.

5. Is it a fact that the signatory of the letter referred to in question 4 besides being the Managing Director of the Kowloon Tong and New Territories Development Co., Ltd., is also the paid architect of the said Company and a director of the Hong Kong Excavation Pile Driving and Construction Co., Ltd., with which the contract for the carrying out of the scheme has been entered into by the Kowloon Tong Company?

Reply:—The Government has no official information on this subject.

Changes of Management.

6. Between the period when the last Managing Director left the Colony early in 1923 and the appointment of the present incumbent to the office on May 22, 1923, is it not true that no Managing Director existed, and this being the case to whom did the Government look for the fulfilment of the agreement of 1922 during that period?

Reply:—The Government has no information as to changes of management of this Company. The Government looks to the Company for the fulfilment of the Agreement.

7. Was the Government cognisant of the fact that for the carrying out of a scheme involving in the end a sum of nearly \$3,000,000 (irrespective of the Government share) there was registered a Company with a capital limited to a liability of only \$30,000, of which not more than \$2,000 was actually paid up?

Reply:—Government was cognisant of the formation of this Company but has no information as to the amount of its paid-up capital.

"Capital Unimportant."

8. Was it considered prudent to vest in a Company the right and power of absolute control of a scheme involving a few million dollars in its execution when its only visible capital was a sum of \$2,000 with shares paid up to the extent only of 10 cents each?

Reply:—In financing this scheme the amount of paid-up capital was relatively unimportant. The important point was for the Company to obtain the confidence and support of a requisite number of subscribers and thereby justify the very costly preparation of a large tract of land for building.

9. Was any and what Government supervision exercised over the Company in the carrying out of the company's obligations towards the Government in terms of the Agreement with the Government?

Reply:—It is not clear to what obligations of the Company towards Government the Hon. Member refers. A reply will be given when this question is put in more definite form.

Payments by Purchasers.

10. Is it not a fact that up to December 31, 1924, the following aggregate payments had been made by individual purchasers:—

(a) In respect of Land ...	\$558,923
(b) Buildings—1st Call ...	636,000
2nd Call ...	127,800
3rd Call ...	78,400
	\$1,390,123

representing 18.62 per cent., 21.27 per cent., 4.27 per cent., 2.55 per cent., respectively, of the total cost of \$2,900,258 up to date?

Reply:—The Government is not concerned in this matter and has no information.

11. If the reply to Question 10 be in the affirmative, what reason is there for a sum of over three hundred thousand dollars for land premium remaining unpaid to the Government, when the Government had already been informed that \$558,923 had been collected from the subscribers?

Reply:—The answer to this question is not within the knowledge of the Government.

Government's Precautions.

12. What steps is the Government taking to recover the debt from the Company?

Reply:—The Agreement with Government provides that any balance of premium must be paid before Crown Leases are issued. A Crown Lease of each lot will not be issued until the premium in respect of it has been paid.

13. Is the Government aware of the fact that, in respect of land for which the Company contracted to "pay the Government about \$400,000, the Company is already and had been for several years in receipt from the subscribers of over \$500,000?

14. Is the Government aware that in the Circular letter referred to in Question 4 the Kowloon Tong Company has given notice to all subscribers calling for the payment of "a further Call to the extent of 9 per cent. of the amount covenanted to be paid by each and every subscriber in respect of each and every House on the Estate" which will make a total of 100 per cent. of what the subscribers covenanted to pay?

Reply:—The Government has no information on this subject.

Demand for Payment.

15. Has the demand for payment been made with the knowledge and consent of the Government? Did not the Company write in to the Government subsequent to 1924 send-

ing a List of Subscribers who have fully paid up all monies in respect of their property under the scheme and calling upon the Government to issue Crown Leases for same in terms of Clause 7, sub-section (a) of the Agreement?

Reply:—From time to time since 1924 the Company has furnished to the Government certificates under Clause 7 of the Agreement to the effect that certain persons were the respective purchasers of the lots and buildings mentioned in the certificate and were the proper persons to whom a Crown Lease should be granted in respect of each lot and that they had one and all paid to the Company under their contracts with the Company all monies which were payable thereunder.

Not Known to Government.

16. In a letter to the subscriber of House No. 111 of the Kowloon Tong Estate, dated January 26, 1926, the General Manager stated:—

"I can now produce the documentary evidence to the Crown Land Agent (sic) and ask that your Crown Lease be made at once. The fees therein will be \$30. If you desire the Company to secure this Lease for you, I will make sworn affidavit under the Agreement, and do so for you."

Will His Excellency the Governor kindly direct that the text of the "documentary evidence" referred to above be laid on the table of this Council?

Reply:—This is not a matter within the cognisance of the Government.

17. Will the Government appoint a Commission of Enquiry to investigate into and report on the Kowloon Tong Scheme?

Reply:—The Government considers that the disputes between the parties interested in the Kowloon Tong Estate are not fit matters for a Public Commission of Enquiry.

TROUBLE AMONG JUNK PEOPLE.

GIRL'S "ADVENTURE" WITH AN OLD SHIPMATE.

Two Chinese and a woman were before Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday on charges of harbouring a girl under 21.

The first defendant was charged with taking the girl, age 16, on board a junk in Yaumati Typhoon Shelter without the permission of her parents, and harbouring her. The other two defendants—a woman and her son—were accused of harbouring and receiving the girl.

Mr. H. R. Butters, Assistant Secretary of the S.C.A., prosecuted and the defendants pleaded not guilty.

Outlining the case, Mr. Butters said that the girl was taken from her father's cargo boat by the first defendant on July 8. The girl spent the night on board a passenger junk in the Yaumati Typhoon Shelter, of which the third defendant is the mistress. It was alleged that the girl spent the night with the second defendant, who is the son of the third defendant.

The second and third defendants admitted that the girl spent the night on their boat, but were under the impression that she was planted on them by the first defendant who, strangely enough, helped the police to arrest the second defendant.

The second defendant was formerly on the junk owned by the girl's father, and the first defendant was one of the girl's shipmates. She was away only one night and was found the following morning.

Mr. Butters said that the girl had been examined by Dr. G. H. Thomas who stated that there was no sign of the girl having been raped or subjected to violence. Mr. Butters added that he did not know how far the girl herself was the consenting party. The offence was as much against the girl as her parents.

Evidence having been given by the girl and her parents, his Worship discharged the first defendant and imposed a sentence of one month's hard labour on the second. The third defendant, the "shipman" mistress, was discharged with a caution.

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R.A.S.C. COURT MARTIAL.

SHORTAGES IN PUBLIC STORES.

PRIVATE FOUND "NOT GUILTY."

Private G. R. Bowles, R.A.S.C., was brought before a District Court Martial held yesterday in the Command Education Room, Victoria Barracks. Accused was charged with neglect to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that between April 30 and May 21 this year, when as storeman and issuer of public supplies, he was so neglectful in performing his duties as to cause a loss to the value of \$234.14.4.

The deficiencies mentioned in the charge included 847 lbs. of tea, 8,244 tins of preserved meat, a bottle of whisky and some 19 pints of rum, which were stored in the main supply depot in Queen's Road and the Garrison Sergeants' Mess. Major H. P. W. Hutson, D.S.O., O.C.E., M.C. (R.E.) presided and other members of the Court were Capt. B. J. Corballis (Somersey Light Infantry), and Lieut. A. Sexton (Royal Artillery).

The prosecuting officer was Capt. Laithwaite, R.A.S.C., and Mr. Leo d'Almada, jun., appeared for the defence.

Supply's Officer's Evidence.

Capt. W. H. Williams, M.C., R.A.S.C., officer in charge of supplies since August last year, gave evidence to the effect that on November 10, 1928, the accused took over the duties of storeman, having had one week's experience of the routine with his predecessor. The stores entrusted to the accused's care were R.A.S.C. supplies and hospital comforts.

At the last stocktaking carried out by witness on April 30, 1929, the accused was present and agreed with the result, a certificate in accused's handwriting being entered in the stock book. Witness described the stocktaking as "100 per cent." in that the goods, stacked in bulk, were counted horizontally and vertically.

Method of Keeping Store Keys.

Cross-examined by counsel for the defence, Capt. Williams said that the accused's predecessor was Sergt. Finnis. While Finnis was storeman, he kept the store rooms keys on his person, and so far as he was aware Finnis took the keys with him when he went out. It was not possible to get out any stores during his absence.

Asked as to where the accused was in the habit of keeping the keys, witness said that they were kept in a drawer in the chief clerk's desk in the general office. That had been the system since accused became storeman. Accused used to go on duty sometimes, leaving the keys in the drawer and anyone requiring stores could get them.

Witness in reply in answer to another question, said that Sergt. Finnis was authorised to keep the keys in his own possession.

"100 Per Cent." Stocktaking.

Mr. d'Almada: When the accused took over, stock was taken in the usual 100 per cent. manner, that is, counting the boxes, in bulk horizontally and vertically, and you again employed the same method when you took stock on April 30—Yes.

Witness added that on May 21 he went on the sick list and Lieut. Marshall took over his duties. Re-examined by the prosecuting officer, witness said that to take an accurate stock or to discover any deficiency it would be necessary to "break bulk" or open out every package. It would take about six days and 50 coolies to do this.

Deficiencies Discovered.

S.Q.M.S. Allan, chief clerk, supply office, said that he took stock on April 30 together with Capt. Williams and again on May 11. Accused was present on both occasions and agreed with the figures.

On May 22, continued witness, the accused went on the sick list without any warning. The next day Private Bower was brought in as relief. Stock was again taken on that day and no deficiencies were (Continued on next Column.)

A VETERAN CHINESE MERCHANT.

THE LATE MR. WONG TIN TSEUNG.

The death occurred at 11 a.m. on the 18th instant at Field Cottage, Kowloon City, after an illness lasting a few days, of Mr. Wong Tin Tseung, a well-known Hong Kong Chinese resident, at the age of 96 years. It was as long ago as the year 1833 that the late Mr. Wong went to school at St. Paul's College. He was proprietor of the Wai Hang Jeweller's firm at Queen's Road Central and the Tai Sang Hong, general merchants at Bonham Strand West.

He was at one time comrade of Messrs. Reuter, Brockelman but retired from that position a few months before the Great War. He was one of the promoters of the Free Night School opened in 1911 for the free education of the poor in English and Chinese, particularly those who have to earn their living and were unable to attend school during the day. He deputed his son, Mr. Wong Kwong Tin, to take charge of the English section of the school. Mr. Wong was also one of the promoters in 1920 of an industrial school for destitute children and orphans at Hong Kong and it is understood that he left some money for this worthy purpose.

Mr. Wong was a supporter of many charitable institutions and sports clubs. He was a man of a retiring temperament, and was always ready to give to a good cause, but asked that his name should not be mentioned.

discovered. On May 27, Private Bower reported to witness a deficiency in the stocks of tea. There were several empty cases below the top layer. Further deficiencies were brought to light three days later.

Witness agreed with counsel for the defence that the drawer in which the accused kept the store keys was not locked. There was a lock, but no key to it.

Further corroborative evidence was given by Private Bower and Lieut. Marshall.

Court Overrule a Point.

On the President of the Court asking the accused whether he wished to give evidence for himself, Mr. d'Almada interposed to say that the prosecutor had not produced a jot of evidence to show that accused was negligent. His submission was that there was no case to answer. The Court was closed to consider the point, and on reassembling the President announced that there was a case to answer.

In reply to the President, the accused said he did not wish to call any witnesses, nor did he desire to give evidence or make a statement. The prosecuting officer in his address touched on the accused's reticence to make a statement. He submitted that the accused was negligent in that he had been more careful in his work he would have discovered that stores were missing from the centre of the stacks.

Mr. d'Almada's Defence.

Mr. d'Almada, in reply, said that it was not fair for the prosecutor to refer to the absence of a statement from the accused. It was for the prosecution to prove negligence, and not for the defence to refute it. If there had been any negligence, continued counsel, it was in the system of stocktaking accepted by the R.A.S.C.

The keys of the store rooms were left in an open drawer. The officer in charge of supplies had admitted that when the accused was absent on duty the keys were accessible to anyone in the office and in fact stores had been removed during the accused's absence. The deficiencies were discovered five days after the accused was relieved, everything appeared to be in order when stocks were taken, and the accused could therefore not be charged with negligence. There was no evidence even to connect the accused with the loss. Counsel proceeded to quote civil authorities on the definition of negligence in support of his submission that the prosecution had failed entirely in substantiating the charge.

After an adjournment, the President announced that the Court found the accused not guilty and he would therefore be discharged.

THE FINEST SIGHT IN HONG KONG NEXT WEEK

WILL BE

WHITEAWAY'S

SALE

Commences on MONDAY.

GENEROUS REDUCTIONS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LOOK OUT

FOR

THE RED STAR BARGAINS.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

HARBOUR PIPE-LINE DISCUSSED.

SIR HENRY POLLOCK'S QUESTIONS.

DANGER OF DAMAGE FROM SHIP'S ANCHORS.

VANCOUVER'S SCHEME AND REPORT CONSIDERED.

When the Legislative Council met yesterday, the Hon. Sir Henry E. Pollock, K.C., asked a number of questions dealing with the water supply and the harbour pipe line scheme. The official replies indicated that only a single pipe line would be laid at first in the nature of an experiment.

It was suggested that the scheme might turn out far from satisfactory on account of the difficulties confronting the engineers, the deleterious effects of the strong tides here, and the danger of damage to the pipes from ships' anchors.

CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPORARY CHANNELS.

At question time, Sir Henry Pollock asked with reference to the statement made by the Honourable Colonial Secretary, at the last meeting of this Council, to the effect that:

"In connection with the Dragon's Back West catchwater, a temporary channel dealing with over 150 acres of the area to be drained by that catchwater is being made and will be completed this month, and such temporary catchwater is nearly one mile in length and will have a maximum capacity of ten million gallons per day," would the Government (in view of the extreme importance of collecting into Tityam Tuk reservoir as much rain-water as possible during the present rainy season) consider the advisability of promptly constructing other temporary catchwaters either from the Dragon's Back or Mount Parker, or elsewhere, which would drain yet further and larger areas in its neighbourhood into that reservoir?

Not Economical.

The Colonial Secretary replied that it is not considered economical to construct further temporary channels in the vicinity of Dragon's Back or Mount Parker. The channel now under construction is relatively easy and economical owing to the proximity of the principal stream to Tityam Tuk reservoir. Any other channels constructed as suggested would have to drain into the present channel which has a maximum capacity of 10 million gallons per day. Their principal yield therefore would be lost by overflow and would not reach Tityam Tuk.

Sir Henry then asked with reference to the Colonial Secretary's statement at the last meeting of the Council to the effect that "two engineers have already been asked for," would the Government state on what date those two additional engineers were asked for?

The reply stated that a requisition for two engineers for the Waterworks Sub-Department was addressed to the Secretary of State on March 22, 1929, and a request was made that the services of Mr. Henderson might be utilised in selecting the officers.

Uncertain Results.

The next question asked, with reference to the following statement of His Excellency the Governor at the last meeting of the Council:

"We propose also without delay to carry the pipe line across the harbour, a single pipe line in the first place, because it is really in the nature of an experiment. We are not quite certain of the result, but we are all hoping that it will be a

complete success. To construct two pipe lines will commit the Colony to an expenditure which is unwarrantable in view of the many doubts which still hang over the scheme," will the Government state:

(i) What are the many doubts which still hang over the scheme?

(ii) Is it not the fact that many pipe lines have been successfully carried over the surface of the bottom of Burrard Inlet, Vancouver, at both the First and Second Narrows?

(iii) Will the Government communicate promptly with the Municipality of Vancouver, with the view of ascertaining by what methods that Municipality has accomplished the laying of pipe lines across the said Narrows and whether those methods have been successful?

Special Joists Required.

In reply, the Colonial Secretary said the pipe line is to be laid along the bed of the Harbour. It will be exposed to the risk of dragging anchors, and of ships inadvertently dropping their anchors in the proximity of the pipes even though the area is a prohibited anchorage. The effect of corrosion and abrasion have still to be experienced; also the effect of typhoons upon the shore connections of the pipe line at each end.

Special joists are required and only experience can show if the type selected will prove the best possible.

The best method of laying the pipes can only be discovered by the experience to be gained in laying the first pipe.

(ii) Numerous submarine water pipe lines have been laid in various places including the place referred by Sir Henry.

Serious Disadvantages.

(iii) Information from the Vancouver authorities was obtained several months ago and carefully studied, but it was not considered necessary, in view of the information received, to alter the details of the projected scheme for Hong Kong.

The experience of the Administration Board of the Greater Vancouver Water District has shown that the laying of pipe lines across the bed of a harbour subject to strong tides—which are also a feature of our harbour—has serious disadvantages. Constant movement of sand and gravel by the force of the tides causes serious abrasion of the pipes. Then again, pipes are sometimes broken by the hurried casting of ships' anchors in sudden emergencies. This risk, of course, increases with the steady increase in the volume of shipping.

The Administration Board of the Greater Vancouver Water District is not altogether satisfied with its cross harbour pipe lines, and is considering the feasibility of boring a pressure tunnel.

Details of the laying of a pipe line at Guayaquil, Ecuador, where conditions are similar to those of Hong Kong Harbour have also been received and considered.

CASINO ON THE HIGH SEAS.

AMAZING STORY OF EMPRESS LINER.

"BANKER'S" SALARY 10c. A VOYAGE.

An astonishing story was revealed in the Summary Court yesterday afternoon before Mr. Justice J. H. Wood, when Lau Kwok Ching, who was variously described as "firemen's boy" and "assistant to the No. 1 stoker," formerly on the a.s. Empress of Australia, and now of the Empress of Russia, claimed \$391.60 on a promissory note signed by Lau Sing, No. 1 fitter on the former vessel.

The defence was that the money in question was a gambling debt incurred on the Empress of Australia in 1926, and that the plaintiff, Lau Kwok Ching, was in reality the banker who was running the gambling (lantan) on board the ship. He had, as fireman's boy, a nominal salary of 10 cents per voyage at the lower deck, as it was stated, patronised by the crew and by passengers of the 3rd and 4th classes.

Mr. F. C. E. Rendall was for the defence and Mr. D. L. Strellett for the plaintiff. Judgment was entered for the plaintiff, Mr. Justice Wood, remarking that the defence that the money was a gambling debt would have been a sound one if it had been substantiated. The fact that the defence had not been disclosed until the last minute had weighed with him in coming to a decision.

"A Man of Property."

The first witness called was the wife of the plaintiff, presenting her husband, who was at the time at sea in the Empress of Russia. She is a respectable looking woman whose smiling confidence in the box gave weight to her evidence. She stated that the defendant had, in her presence, borrowed \$300 from her husband on the 17th February, 1928, which he had promised to repay when he returned from his next voyage. Later he said he had no money to pay and had on August 4, 1928, signed a promissory note, also in her presence, which had been drawn up by her daughter. She had kept the note.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rendall, she said that her husband was assistant to the No. 1 stoker, she did not know what his wages were and did not trouble about that as he had property and she collected the rents. She and her husband owned the house they lived in, and they also had property in the country, the income from which was more than sufficient for their needs, so that they invested a certain amount in house property in Hong Kong.

Asked why if he was a man of property her husband was willing to ship as assistant to the No. 1 stoker, she said that the chief stoker was too busy to look after his men and her husband also "helped him to lend money to the stokers."

The daughter, a plump and smiling young woman, gave corroborative evidence of having written the body of the note and witnessed the defendant's signature.

Gambling Every Night.

The defendant in the witness-box acknowledged the promissory note which was stated to have been signed in his own cabin on board the a.s. Empress of Australia on August 4, 1928, when she was anchored in Hong Kong harbour. He was due to sail for England and it was the custom with regard to gambling debts incurred on steamers, that if a debtor was unable to pay up before he went to another place he had to sign a note, otherwise he would not have been allowed to carry on gambling.

Cross-examined by Mr. Strellett, he said that his salary was \$30 a month, and that of plaintiff 10 cents per voyage. The debt was at first \$80, then he went on gambling every night of the voyage until it had reached \$391.60. He had not paid a part of this debt when the voyage was ended because "as I was No. 1 fitter he gave me credit."

Questioned as to whether he made advances to the fitter's crew under him, he said that it was the custom on board the Empress of Australia that the foreman of each crew should make advances to the men under him, as the vessel carried no compasses. He had not often lent money because "as a matter of fact, fitters don't often want advances." A small interest was charged on such advances. If he had not sufficient money to meet the advances to his crew he could borrow from the heads of other departments. He denied that he had borrowed money from the plaintiff even though he knew him to be a man of property. He had told his solicitor that the note referred to a gambling debt the day that the writ was served on him.

Mr. Strellett pointed out that if the defence had been disclosed earlier the plaintiff would have obtained leave of absence to attend at the Court. It had not been disclosed until after the vessel on (Continued at foot of next column).

WATER FOR SIX MONTHS.

RESERVOIRS TOP 700 M.G. MARK.

The rain appears to have cleared off for the present and the Royal Observatory states:

A weak anti-cyclone covers Japan. Pressure is relatively low in a trough extending from Tongking across North Luzon to the Pacific. Local forecast:—E. winds, moderate, fair.

There was, however, a satisfactory gain of 20 million gallons yesterday, although less than a quarter of an inch fell. The total storage in Island reservoirs is now 704 million gallons and at the present estimated consumption of 4.1 million gallons a day supplies will last about 175 days or until the end of January. More, however, can be expected from springs and streams and with a little more effective rain there should be enough water to see us through the next dry season.

At Kowloon there are 338 million gallons in the reservoirs, 12 million gallons was gained yesterday and the supply from the Shing Mun river continues to be satisfactory.

Peak Supply.

Starting on Saturday the Peak District supply will be increased to eight hours instead of four hours at present allowed.

The hours of supply will be:—

6 a.m. to 11 a.m.

4 p.m. to 7 p.m.

THE DRAINAGE OFFICE.

HAPPY VALLEY WELL DEVELOPMENT.

According to the weekly report of the Drainage Office there is not much of importance to communicate since July 17. The water situation has become much less acute, and it has been decided that the provision of further wooden chlorinating tanks for nullah supplies may be allowed to fall into abeyance. Several such tanks are on hand, and can be installed at short notice if the situation becomes worse.

The larger work of drawing the well in Happy Valley is, however, being proceeded with, as it is felt that, quite apart from question of the supply of potable water, the scheme will afford a valuable source of water for the highly important purpose of house cleansing.

WATER CONTROL OFFICE REPORT.

THE TANK SERVICE.

The following is the amount of water handled by the Water Control Office and placed in the tanks along the Praya Wall:—

	Tons.	Gallons.
From Leichikok.	280	35,150
" Tain Wan.	910	203,840
" Steamers.		
" Wagon.		
etc.....	10,839	2,434,556
Total.....	12,150	2,723,546

No large quantities of water were handled from ships in transit, but the Paul Beau and Charles Hardout, the s.s. Hai Ning, Hai Ching, Hai Yang, of the Douglas S.S. Co., brought a total of 1,790 tons of water which was pumped direct into the tanks. The m.v. Fu Kwong brought in 6,415 tons from the Canton River and Wharves.

Tanks cleaned during the week by coolies under the control of the Government analyst were Nos. 8, 9 and 11 brick, and No. 9 steel tank, near Douglas Wharf.

Reports of water taken from the taps at the tanks by Dr. Minett, Government bacteriologist, were excellent.

All negotiations with regard to charter of coasting vessels for the Tityam Tuk service are being held in abeyance.

C.P.S. OFFICIAL'S VIEW.

Capt. Holland, the marine superintendent of the Canadian Pacific Line, said that in big ships like the Empress liners a good many "makeless" boys and other oddments were shipped at a nominal wage and their keep "Where you've got Chinese you'll have gambling," he added, with a smile. "We do all we can to stop it, but you know what people are, and not the Chinese only!"

EMERGENCY REGULATIONS.

BILL PASSES FINAL READING.

NOT TO OPERATE YET.

A warning that the water crisis is not entirely passed was uttered by Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., the Attorney-General, at yesterday's meeting of the Legislative Council when the Ordinance giving the Government certain powers during a period of emergency passed the third and final reading.

Details of the Ordinance appeared in these columns last week. It will be remembered that one clause dealt with the abolition of "free allowance" and the Attorney-General stressed the fact that the Government did not intend to carry out the provisions of the Ordinance at the time, nor without due warning in the future.

Situation Improved But.

Sir Joseph said that the situation with regard to the water supply had improved very much since the Council last met, so much so that it was decided not to make the regulation contained in the Ordinance for the abolition of the so-called "free allowance" operative at present. It may well be necessary, he pointed out, to put the regulation in force in the near future but this would depend firstly upon the rainfall and secondly upon consumption.

"If we get a very dry August, and the minimum rainfall is under 4 inches, the Government may have to reconsider making the regulation. On the other hand if we have a moderate rainfall but a heavy consumption of water, on account of the relaxation of restrictions, it will probably be necessary to make the regulation. It is, therefore, necessary that economy with regard to the use of water shall still be exercised by the community."

The Attorney-General pointed out further that if the Government found it necessary to make the regulation within the current quarter, the new prices would apply to all water used during the current quarter.

May Be Abandoned.

"This temporary proposal," he went on, "therefore, suspended for the time being and it may be abandoned altogether. On the other hand, the present emergency is not entirely over and, may even last until next summer's rains."

"I am, however, authorised to say on behalf of the Government that if at any future time after the present emergency has ceased any abolition of the 'free allowance' is contemplated, an opportunity will be given to the Legislative Council to discuss the proposal before any active abolition takes place."

Although the Government were not proceeding with the active enforcement of the regulations at present, it was proposed to continue with the enactment of the Ordinance. There was much in the Bill of general importance and which was desirable, he continued, quite apart from any question of the present emergency or the abolition of "free allowance."

As a matter of fact, "free allowance" could be abolished by the Government in Council at the present moment even without the Ordinance.

No Comment.

For instance, the Bill proposed to bring the penalties for water offences up to more adequate standards. Also, what are recognised as the best practical regulations against wasteful consumption, namely, "meter readings," were contained in the Bill.

"In any future emergency," he concluded, "the Bill makes it possible for the Government to carry out what I call the Hon. Dr. Tso's scheme for dealing with the water supplies at street pumps."

The Bill, which was proposed by the Attorney-General and seconded by the Colonial Secretary, was passed without comment.

The Council then adjourned sine die.

WEDDING AT ST. JOSEPH'S.

BARKER-WATTS.

At St. Joseph's Church yesterday morning, Miss Mary Watts, M.A., of the Education Department, daughter of Mr. Augustus Watts and the late Mrs. Gertrude Watts, was married to Mr. Paul Barker, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. Barker, of Manchester.

The bride, who was given away by Mr. Paul Barker, wore a gown of cream georgette, with veil of old lace. Mr. E. L. Croome was the "best man" and Miss Evelyn Barker and Miss Betty Evans acted as flower girls.

The Rev. Fr. Byrnes, S.J., officiated. The Rev. Fr. Riganti was at the organ and among those present were Mr. E. Ralphs, Acting Director of Education, Mr. T. M. Hazle-ridge, the Rev. and Mrs. Noel Evans and other friends of the bride and bridegroom.

A few intimate friends of the young couple were subsequently entertained to tiffin but no reception was held.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES

LAST TWO DAYS OF SALE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW

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9588-89—WILLIAM TELL OVERTURE 2 Records.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

ROUND THE COURTS.

WELLINGTON STREET OPIUM DIVAN.

When Revenue Officers raided 125, Wellington Street, on Wednesday they found a small quantity of opium in the drawer of a mah jongg table. There was no one on the premises except an old woman, who was obviously not the owner of the table. Revenue Officers were confronted with the task of finding the owner, and so they decided to seize the table and take it to the Revenue Office, there to await a claimant.

In due time a Chinese appeared to claim the table and he was taken into custody. Mr. A. E. Hall who defended the man at Central Magistrate yesterday contended that the fact that the man had gone to claim the table was a sign of his innocence. He pleaded guilty to possessing the opium, but explained that the place was used as a mess and a number of people went there. A fine of \$100 was imposed.

QUEEN'S ROAD RAID.

A fine of \$100 or one month's hard labour was imposed by Mr. E. W. Hamilton on a Chinese woman who pleaded guilty to possession of opium at 404, Queen's Road. It was stated that a man was found busily engaged in boiling opium when Revenue Officers raided the place. The belief was expressed that the woman ran the place as an opium divan.

EX-DETECTIVE FINED.

A fine of \$1,000, or in default six months' hard labour, was imposed by Major C. Willson on an ex-detective of the Hong Kong Police who was convicted on a charge of possession of nine tins of non-Government opium.

Revenue Officer A. W. Grimmer, who prosecuted, asked at the previous hearing that a serious view be taken of the case because the accused had used two small girls as opium carriers. Accused was arrested following a raid on his house in Fook Sau Lane.

WONGNEICHONG SQUATTERS.

Before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, a Chinese man and three women were charged with trespassing on Crown land at Wongneichong. The defendants, it was explained, were among the large number of villagers who had been removed from Wongneichong some time ago, and the Government had provided another site for them. They however, insist on returning to their old habitation.

The man and two of the women were fined \$10 each, or in default, fourteen days' imprisonment. The remaining woman, who had been previously fined for a similar offence was ordered to pay \$23 or to go to prison for one month.

ENDANGERED OTHERS.

A Chinese accountant pleaded guilty before Mr. E. W. Hamilton, at Kowloon Magistrate yesterday of possession of 83 sticks of dynamite without a permit. Defendant said that the watchman was late in taking the surplus dynamite back to the quarry. Pointing out to defendant that he had endangered the lives of many people, his Worship imposed a fine of \$50 or one month's hard labour.

MISPRINT IN SESSIONAL PAPER.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S CORRECTION.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday the Colonial Secretary made the following announcement:—

"I desire on behalf of the Government to express my regret that the Honourable the Senior Unofficial Member should have been misled in his remarks in Council on Thursday last regarding the Shing Mun Water Scheme, by a misprint which had inadvertently crept in to the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1929. The telegram from the Secretary of State reading as follows:

"With reference to the Shing Mun Scheme, second section, I agree to the details being worked (Continued at foot of next column).

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

EXTENDED AUTHORITY TO ISSUE NOTES.

The Ordinance extending the period authorising the Mercantile Bank of India to issue banknotes within the Colony passed the final reading at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday.

out immediately, as it is obvious that this will be required before long in any case.

It was dated the 16th October, 1928. The fact that the date was given in the Sessional Paper as the 16th of October, 1928, did not come to my notice until it was referred to by the Honourable the Senior Unofficial Member last Thursday."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
HONG KONG AND KOWLOON WATER SUPPLIES.
PEAK SUPPLY.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that Commencing on SATURDAY, 27th JULY, WATER WILL BE TURNED ON DAILY IN ALL PEAK DISTRICTS FROM—

6-11 A.M. AND 4-7 P.M.
CONTRACTORS' BUILDING SUPPLIES, HONG KONG.

Such Supplies on the Island of Hong Kow will be Reconnected on Application.

WHARF SUPPLIES, HONG KONG.

No Wharf Supplies on the Island of Hong Kow will be Reconnected for the Present.

WATER BOAT SUPPLIES, LAOCHOK.

Such Supplies will be Available From the LAOCHOK WATER BOAT DOCK on and after 1st AUGUST, 1929.
HAROLD T. OREASY,
Water Authority.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.,
Hong Kong, 25th July, 1929. [8161]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

PROBATE JURISDICTION.

IN THE GOODS OF RICHARD WILLIAM SHAW, Late of West London, 11, AYMER ROAD, HOVE, SUSSEX, IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of the provisions of Section 55 of Ordinance No. 2 of 1897, made an Order Limiting the Time for Creditors and Others to send in their Claims against the above Estate to 19th AUGUST, 1929.

All Creditors and Others are accordingly hereby required to send in their Claims to the Undersigned on or before That Date.
DEACONS,
Solicitors for the Executor,
1, Des Voeux Road Central,
Hong Kong.
[8158]

COKE.

THE Undersigned have for IMMEDIATE SALE 500 TONS GAS COKE. TENDERS for the PURCHASE of Same, 250 Tons From WEST POINT WORKS and 250 Tons From KOWLOON WORKS, JOYCE ROAD, are invited and should be addressed to the MANAGER.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED,
West Point.
[8156]

INVESTMENT.

MONIES Up to \$150,000 are Available for Investment, Subject to Trustee Valuation.
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Five-Bedroomed and Six-Bedroomed APARTMENTS
with all Modern Conveniences, Drying Rooms and Out-houses, Two Lifts.

Also
PRIVATE GARAGES TO LET.
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Separate Compartments including Light and Water.
Apply to—
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
4th Floor, French Bank Building.

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BOUND VOLUMES of the **HONG KONG WEEKLY PRESS**, July to December, 1928.

With Index, Price—\$7.50.

On Sale at the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

INTIMATIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wong Nei Chung, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Sq. Yds. or Sq. Ft.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
1	No. 2912.	Wong Nei Chung, Hong Kong.	As per sale plan.	About 11,680	86	\$23,320

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Wanchai Gap, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Sq. Yds. or Sq. Ft.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
2	No. 322.	Wanchai Gap.	As per sale plan.	About 14,000	80	1,680

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Shamshuipo, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, commencing from 1st July, 1898, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 24 years less three days.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Sq. Yds. or Sq. Ft.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
3	No. 1202.	Shamshuipo, New Kowloon Island.	As per sale plan.	About 2,900	10	3,450

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS & CONDITIONS of the Sale by Public Auction to be held on MONDAY, the 29th DAY of JULY, 1929, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of CROWN LAND near Prince Edward Road, Kowloon Tong, in the Colony of Hong Kong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Contents in Acres, Sq. Yds. or Sq. Ft.	Annual Rental.	Upset Price.
4	No. 2203.	Prince Edward Road, Kowloon Tong.	As per sale plan.	About 15,000	104	7,500

PHYSIKURATE

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FOR ALL URIC ACID COMPLAINTS.

RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA, NEURITIS, GOUT, &c.

All these are caused by excess of uric acid.

PHYSIKURATE

will absolutely neutralise this excess, and free you from pains in the muscles, joints and nerves; morning dullness and headache, nightly twitching of limbs, &c.

To be taken last thing at night.

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OF THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

The 67th Annual Issue

OF THE DIRECTORY AND CHRONICLE

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Hong Kong.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.45 p.m., stated:—

A weak anticyclone covers Japan. Pressure is relatively low in a trough extending from Tongking across N. Luzon to the Pacific.

Local Forecast:—E. winds, moderate, fair.

Manila, July 25, 9.15 p.m.—A cyclone or typhoon is E. of Aparri, less than 300 miles distant, and filling up.

BIRTHS.

MEYER.—On July 23, at the French Hospital, to Donnelly, wife of J. G. Meyer, a daughter. [8159]

MURPHY.—On July 23, to Mr. and Mrs. T. Murphy, at Victoria Hospital, a daughter. [8162]

DEATH.

WONG.—On July 18, at Field Cottage, Kowloon City, Wong Tin Tsung. Funeral will take place at Yat Pit Ting, Kennedy Town, at 3.30 p.m. on Saturday, July 27. [481]

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The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, July 26, 1929.

CHILD SLAVERY IN FACTORIES.

THE last has not been heard of the case before the Kowloon Magistrate which resulted in a woman being fined for ill-treating and overworking her maid. The case raised quite as big an issue as that of domestic slavery in this Colony, namely the nature and the administration of our Factory Laws. According to Mr. H. R. BUTTERS, of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs, children under the age of fifteen are not allowed by law to work on night shift—that is after seven in the evening or before seven in the morning. It transpired during the proceedings that the defendant's own daughter, who is younger than the girl concerned in this case, was working on the night shift, and Mr. BUTTERS said that if that were the case the owner of the factory in question would be prosecuted. If there is any truth in the allegation we hope action will be taken. It is no doubt a very profitable factory, for while knitted goods are not cheap to buy, the labour that makes them is rewarded at the rate of thirty-five cents for a 104-hour night shift. Presumably the rate for day work is no higher. Three cents an hour is not a heavy price to pay a person in charge of a machine, and we have no doubt of the great economic prosperity of the enterprise.

One must not, however, blame the factory-owners any more than one must blame the "opium king" and "licensed house" queens who also make fortunes within the letter of the law, but it must have come as a great surprise to most people in this Colony to realise that our Factory Laws permitted such people to employ children of fourteen (by European reckoning) on night work. The night shift, according to the evidence, was from 8.30 p.m. to 7 a.m., and the work consisted of standing at a machine with the lungs exposed to dust against which there was no shield—as there is, according to Dr. Fawcett, the Medical Officer of Health, on similar machinery in Britain. Of the local Factory Laws, which prevent children under 15 from working in factories, through the night, Dr. Fawcett gave the following opinion:—

As regards a child of the age of complainant, especially a febrile child, the effects of such a night shift would be very serious. A European girl and many men would probably collapse under the conditions imposed on the complainant. A girl of the age of complainant is undergoing important physical changes which take up a great deal of her energy. Continuous standing for such long hours caused "congestion" and was particularly harmful to women. All these things would certainly impair the health of complainant and would have ill effects, in the event of her marriage, upon her children.

It would be impossible to put the case more strongly than that, and to stop the last line of defence, the Magistrate called a Chinese gentleman of standing, Mr. TONG YAN TSUN, whose sensible view of the night shift question enhanced the force of his clear denunciation of night work. It is quite useless to say that "Chinese custom" allows such things. It obviously does nothing of the sort. The Magistrate's handling of this case was altogether praiseworthy. Only in one scathing sentence to the accused did his natural indignation escape him. The prosecution was made to prove its case to the hilt, and the result, exposure, was admirable. Dr. Fawcett remarked that he had visited most of the factories in

Hong Kong, but not the one in question. Here again a loophole was revealed. While the Medical Officer of Health should visit factories, there should also be factory inspectors, men of position and standing (for an obvious reason) and experts in their work. No factory should be able to escape inspection just whenever the inspector likes to pay a visit, and like our British inspectors, he should be a martinet—when regulations are evaded. These are elementary things. Most of us imagined they were done in this Colony, for there is no difficulty about enforcing such regulations. Evidently they are not enforced, and remedy, quick and drastic, is necessary. If capitalists do not like such restrictions they can set up elsewhere in China—and pay the usual levies of a kind not imposed under British rule.

We hope the Government will show initiative in revising what may be called the Factory Code, and not the mullish spirit of its water-supply policy. If the Legislative Council does not take the first steps, it will have the humiliation of receiving orders to do what is obviously necessary. The stock argument against Western industrialism is that human happiness and health are sacrificed for profits. Britain has too many enemies in the Far East to allow that kind of thing to be said with truth about Hong Kong. Factory work can be made reasonable, pleasant and healthy and still leave a satisfactory margin of profit.

On the same day that the Kellogg Peace Pact was declared effective, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced his intention to visit the United States in October. In his speech at the White House, President Hoover expressed satisfaction with the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons regarding British naval policy. The President said that Britain's acceptance of the principle of parity would make it possible for Great Britain and the United States to discuss reduction of armaments not as potential enemies but as friends anxious of co-operating in effecting a mutual aim. President Hoover's statement that Mr. MacDonald would receive a real welcome from the people of the United States scarcely needed saying. Anglo-American relations to-day are more friendly and intimate than they have been for many years, and the prospect of a visit by the Prime Minister of Great Britain had already roused the greatest interest and enthusiasm among the people of the United States. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin had been returned to office—would have visited Washington this year on precisely the same mission as that which will take Mr. MacDonald across the Atlantic. The substitution of a Labour for a Conservative representative will make no difference to the American people in welcoming Britain's envoy. It is the fact that the head of the British Government is visiting the Chief Executive in Washington that counts, and everyone will hope that their meeting will have the good results confidently hoped for. With Anglo-American understanding firmly established, other difficulties in the plan for reducing the naval armaments of the world can be very readily adjusted.

News and Views.

One Chinese case of enteric was reported on Wednesday.

Many congratulations have been received by Mr. T. Murphy, A.S.P., and Mrs. Murphy on the birth of a baby girl at the Victoria Hospital yesterday.

The Supplementary Estimates mentioned in the *Daily Press* yesterday were formally passed by the Finance Committee which sat immediately after the termination of the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening an entertainment will be given at the Kowloon Cricket Club ground by the "Light Bob Musical Company"—described as an aggregation of versatile and brilliant stars. The entertainment commences at 8.15, and admission is one dollar.

ADVICE FOR INVESTORS.

READERS are reminded that inquiries relating to the share market are answered on page 9 every Tuesday by "Kufan." Letters should be sent to this office, and must be accompanied by writer's name and address, not for publication. Letters should be addressed to "Kufan," care of the Editor.

Anglo-Egyptian Relations.

The resignation of Lord Lloyd, High Commissioner for Egypt and Sudan, is a reminder of the peculiar situation existing in Egypt—an "independent" country still largely under British control, and administered, so far as domestic affairs are concerned, by a Premier who is a Dictator. There is a strong conviction amongst the Egyptian people that Mahmoud Pasha has the special support of Great Britain, and particularly of the British High Commissioner in Egypt. This conviction is very injurious to the popularity and prestige of Great Britain. When the present British Government came to power there was in Egypt, of course, a widespread feeling of relief. It was considered that a Labour Government at least cannot be supporting the Egyptian dictatorship. The degree conferred upon the Premier (and Dictator) Mahmoud Pasha at Oxford has nothing to do with politics. But as the Egyptian Opposition Press is allowed to say nothing and as the Government can say anything, the compliment paid in England to the Egyptian Premier will be exploited as though it were a demonstration of British sympathy, which will be all the more welcome to the Premier and his supporters because it will counteract the belief that a British Labour Government is not particularly friendly to the dictatorship. It has long been a principle of British policy in Egypt that there can be no settlement of the differences between Cairo and London except with a representative Egyptian Government. If there were to be a settlement now, with Mahmoud Pasha in power, it could be brought to nothing overnight by his fall and by a new Wafdist Government, which, after sweeping the whole country in a general election, might, with the enthusiastic support of the Egyptian people, repudiate any agreement concluded by the Dictator. It is therefore necessary that two things happen—that the impartiality of the British Government be left in no doubt whatever, and that Mahmoud Pasha have a popular mandate. For there can be no lasting Anglo-Egyptian settlement with anyone who does not represent the Egyptian people.

The Hong Kong Electric Co., Ltd., has just published in handy pamphlet form a new edition of its scale of charges, discounts, and conditions of supply. Consumers may obtain copies on application to the head office, P. & O. Building (third floor). The booklet is printed in English and Chinese, conveniently arranged on alternate pages.

Towards Disarmament.

On the same day that the Kellogg Peace Pact was declared effective, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced his intention to visit the United States in October. In his speech at the White House, President Hoover expressed satisfaction with the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons regarding British naval policy. The President said that Britain's acceptance of the principle of parity would make it possible for Great Britain and the United States to discuss reduction of armaments not as potential enemies but as friends anxious of co-operating in effecting a mutual aim. President Hoover's statement that Mr. MacDonald would receive a real welcome from the people of the United States scarcely needed saying. Anglo-American relations to-day are more friendly and intimate than they have been for many years, and the prospect of a visit by the Prime Minister of Great Britain had already roused the greatest interest and enthusiasm among the people of the United States. It is understood that Mr. Baldwin had been returned to office—would have visited Washington this year on precisely the same mission as that which will take Mr. MacDonald across the Atlantic. The substitution of a Labour for a Conservative representative will make no difference to the American people in welcoming Britain's envoy. It is the fact that the head of the British Government is visiting the Chief Executive in Washington that counts, and everyone will hope that their meeting will have the good results confidently hoped for. With Anglo-American understanding firmly established, other difficulties in the plan for reducing the naval armaments of the world can be very readily adjusted.

Looking Back 25 Years.

The other day a Chinese visited Samsui police-station and asked for a warrant for burying a dead body. Sergeant Gordon not only assented to the request, but said he would go with the applicant and inspect the corpse. The applicant led him to a small mendicant boat which was deserted by all, but its supposed-to-be-dead occupant, when the Chinese lifted the mat covering the remains he exclaimed:—"Why, the man's alive," and ran off in a hurry. The sergeant went in pursuit and collared the man who then and there confessed that he had been paid 82 by two men in the neighbouring undertaker's shop to go to get a burial warrant from the police-station. He conducted his captor to this shop and the two men were taken into custody also. From their statements it appears that they have been paid 825 by a Chinese woman who was an old sweetheart of the dying man, to take his body away and get it buried after he should be dead, his death presumably being considered inevitable. When found in the mendicant boat, however, he was not in such an evil case after all, was removed to hospital, and is now reported to be doing well. A rather strange case is lent to the affair by the fact that when discovered in the sampan his hands were bound.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 26, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of the Hong Kong Hotel Company, Ltd., was held at Hotel yesterday afternoon. There were present: Messrs. E. B. Balliol (chairman), W. E. Landstein, F. Grobein, E. Hopkinson, N. J. Ede, H. Smith, E. B. Jory, A. E. Voucher, C. Raynal and L. Hauschild (secretary). The Chairman said:—"Gentlemen, by this time you have doubtless perused our report for the past half-year. You will therefore please permit it to be taken as read. Although short it fully deals with the subjects under headings we have hitherto all along adopted, and I will only call your attention to the renewal of our loan. The deed under which we paid six per cent. per annum unfortunately expired at the time when sterling exchange ruled in favour of remitters and a stringency was felt for dollars in the Colony. This, coupled with the demand recently prevailing for loans on land property both here and in Shanghai, and the fact that it was within the reach of capitalists to invest their funds in Chinese Government bonds which yield regularly eight per cent. per annum, rendered our old friends independent of business at anything under eight per cent. However, with some difficulty we succeeded in obtaining the loan in another quarter at seven-and-a-half per cent. This is for a term of years, consequently there need be no apprehension about our being called upon to pay any higher rate for some time to come. I have nothing further to add, but will be glad to answer any questions." No questions being put the Chairman moved the adoption of the report which was seconded by Mr. Ede and carried unanimously.—*Hong Kong Daily Press*, July 26, 1929.

RECONSTRUCTION IN KWANGTUNG.

MODIFIED VERSION OF LI TSAI HSIN'S PLAN.

ROADS AND BANDIT SUPPRESSION.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, July 25.
General Chen Tai Tong left Canton to-day for Nanking to take part in the Military Conference which opens on August 1. General Chen will present a proposal that Kwangtung be divided into four "Pacification Regions" for bandit suppression, highway construction, and similar activities. The plan is more or less that of Marshal Li Tsai Hsin, who divided the province into four rehabilitation districts. But there is no question of merely following what Marshal Li did, and the commissioners in charge of the areas will have to keep to their roads and policing and not "meddle with politics."

A MODEL SON.

General Chen Tai Tong is urging Colonel Tsoi Kit to withdraw his resignation, maintaining that he is too valuable a man to lose. It will be remembered that, owing to the serious illness of his mother, the Colonel sent in his resignation requesting that he should be relieved of all military duties and responsibilities. He even went so far as to recommend Mr. Mo Wai Chow to General Chen Tai Tong as his successor. The Commander-in-Chief has definitely refused to accept the Colonel's resignation.

REDS PLOTTING?

Rumours are current that Extremist members of the Kuomintang, now known as the Koi Teo faction, are planning to stage another coup in Canton. The plotters are said to include Chen Kung Po, Kan Nai Kuang, Yu Kai Chum, and a certain Ho, all of whom held high positions in Canton during and immediately preceding the Communist upheaval of December 11, 1927. They were bitterly denounced by the speakers at the great anti-Soviet demonstration.

DOWN WITH RUSSIA.

Although news from the North suggests that the war clouds are dispersing, Canton is still spilling for a fight and full of martial ardour. Anti-Soviet slogans are posted up everywhere, even on the buses, and the local Kuomintang has set up a committee to make a special study of Sino-Russian relations and all the problems attaching thereto.

Thousands of copies of the pamphlet that proved so popular when dropped from aeroplanes on the day of the great demonstration are now being printed for free distribution. Some of the principal points are as follows:—

1. All the soldiers rise as one man and march up North to the Black Dragon River in Manchuria.
2. Sacrifice your property and life, if need be, to save yourself and your fellow-countrymen.
3. Down with the Red Imperialism which is trying to invade China.
4. Eliminate the Communist Party which is in collusion with the Soviets.
5. Support the foreign policy of the National Government.
6. Support Dr. Sun's Three Principles of the People and work for the salvation of the country.

FLIGHT TO NANKING DELAYED

[NAN CHUNG KWO NEWS SERVICE.]

CANTON, July 24.
Captain Lin Pui Chun, director of the Aviation Bureau of Yunnan, who has been in Canton for some time, was to have left for Nanking with his three assistants in the aeroplane "Kui Ma" yesterday morning, but bad weather prevented him from starting.

HELP FOR THE SILK INDUSTRY!

[NAN CHUNG KWO NEWS SERVICE.]

CANTON, July 24.
Under instructions of the Nanking Ministry of Finance, the Canton Finance Commissioner, Mr. Fan Chi Wu, is making arrangements to impose a special tax on silk-producing cocoons. The silk industry has been doing quite well of late, especially in Hsin Hui and Shantung districts, and authorities wish to encourage it in every way.

NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAMME CUTS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE.

CONVERSATIONS WITH AMERICA.

PRINCIPLE OF PARITY AGREED UPON.

[REUTERS' AND BRITISH WIRELESS.]

LONDON, July 24. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the Prime Minister, in Parliament today, said he was in a position to make a statement of the intentions of the Government regarding the Naval Building Programme.

The Government's general position was that the defence of the country must be devised with two main considerations, firstly, as to the chances of the defences having to be used, then of the efficiency and economy shown in their magnitude and character.

The Government had kept in view the change in policy and the problem of national security as affected by the Peace Pact, if the pact was to be made an effective influence in international relations. To-day it stood as a controlling purpose of Government and a systematic policy.

It was well-known that in the midst of the multifarious concerns, which the formation of a new Government entailed, and especially in view of the pressing and complicated nature of its task, conversations had been actively carried on between the United States and the new Government for the purpose of opening a way for an agreement on naval matters which hitherto had defied settlement.

A Pleasing Coincidence.

It was a coincidence that the new Government's assumption of office had corresponded with the arrival of the new American Ambassador, General Dawes, who had come here charged with the mission of preparing the ground for international agreements as regards naval armaments.

Already the whole of those difficulties, with the United States had been surveyed and the two Governments had made a fresh start in their solution.

The "Parity" Principle.

"We have agreed upon the principle of parity," said Mr. MacDonald. "We have agreed, without in any way departing from the condition of parity, that the measure of elasticity can be allowed so as to meet the peace requirements of nations. We have arranged that we shall not allow technical points to override the great public issues involved in our being able to come to a settlement."

Mr. MacDonald said he proposed, when the House rose, to concentrate on this question "until an issue is reached."

His proposed visit to the United States to form personal contact with President Hoover was now the subject of conversations in order that it might take place when it would be most helpful in promoting cordial Anglo-American relations, and particularly in advancing the ends of disarmament and peace which they held in common.

Such a visit, he said, would have to be fitted in with certain international conferences, but October seemed to be the most likely month.

Building Cancellations.

The Government has decided to cancel two contracts for submarines and to slow down dockyard work on other naval construction. The Government, of course, recognised that naval progress would have a direct effect on employment in the dockyard.

As a result of a special rearrangement, suggested by the Admiralty, it was hoped to secure the absorption of a large amount of labour which would otherwise be discharged from Royal dockyards.

"We were indebted to the Board of Admiralty for the help which they have rendered and I desire to state that, having expressed their technical view on the minimum which they considered to be necessary, they have furnished us with loyal help in achieving our objects with the least possible dislocation and hardship."

Prospects For Settlement.

Concluding, the Prime Minister said it would be the Government's care and desire to put their energy into a settlement without unnecessary delay.

Asked if the main requirements, as stated by the Board of Admiralty, were fully met by the reduced programme which the Government proposed to carry out, Mr. MacDonald said: "I have not the least doubt whatever that in the agreement with the United States the minimum requirements put up to us will be adequately covered."

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, the Liberal leader, Mr. MacDonald assured him that as the conversations with the United States proceeded, the effect and general result of them would be given to all the Powers that would ultimately be concerned.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE'S DECISIONS.

PROGRAMME THOROUGHLY REVIEWED.

Mr. MacDonald announced that it had been decided to suspend work on the cruisers "Surrey" and "Northumberland," to cancel the submarine depot ship Maidstone and two contracts for submarines; also to slow down dockyard work on other naval construction.

Mr. MacDonald said that a Committee, to co-ordinate the three fighting Services had been under Cabinet consideration and had been established but as the co-ordination was not comprehensive enough to meet the requirements of State policy the Foreign Office would also be represented thereon.

In the opinion of the Committee the general outlook was such as to justify a review of Britain's programme. Therefore, after a thorough examination of the naval position and "not only as proof of our sincerity but as a duty imposed on us with regard to the expenditure of national money" the Government has decided to the suspensions.

Mr. MacDonald also declared that as regards the 1929-30 Naval Programme there would be no commitments before Autumn and no steps could be taken to proceed therewith until the matter was further considered.

Conference Wanted.

Immediately the way was clear the Powers represented at the Washington conferences of 1921-22 would be invited to a preliminary conference with a view to reaching a comprehensive agreement, and the final agreement would be ratified at a place, which he hoped by common consent, would be chosen by the United States on recognition of the splendid part played by their President.

Continuing, Mr. MacDonald said it would then be reported to the League's Preparatory Commission on Disarmament as a contribution to its work and if these intentions were fulfilled the request of the Preparatory Commission's Chairman, made at Geneva on March 13, 1928, that the Powers, attempt to agree among themselves, would be accomplished, and we would be in a position to pursue with the Commission the difficult but essential problem of how to reduce other forms of armament, in accordance with the Allies' pledge at Versailles, when imposing disarmament upon Germany, also in pursuance of the peace pact.

His Majesty's Government would direct their thoughts and energies thereto in co-operation with other nations. Immediately the more immediate work of the Naval Agreement was finished a general Disarmament Conference would then be possible.

Questions.

Sir W. Guinness and Mr. Churchill closely questioned Mr. MacDonald as regards the Admiralty's minimum requirements.

Mr. MacDonald replied that he did not doubt that when the agreement with the United States was reached the minimum requirements submitted to us would be adequately covered.

Mr. Lambert (Liberal) asked whether a decision had been reached as regards the Singapore base. Mr. MacDonald said that it had been included in the large survey.

Replying to further question from Conservatives, Mr. MacDonald said that he assumed the country would favour active steps to ensure peace. He added: "The Navy, as left after this announcement, will be perfectly capable of going about its work."

U.S. Naval Programme.

WASHINGTON, July 24. President Hoover has announced that the construction of the three cruisers, included in this year's Naval Programme will not begin until there has been an opportunity for full consideration of their effect on the final agreement for Naval Parity, which he expected would be reached between Great Britain and the United States.

CHINA WILLING TO NEGOTIATE.

BUT HOSTILITIES AGAIN REPORTED.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 25.

In a Press interview Dr. C. T. Wang stated that China was willing and prepared to launch immediately negotiations with the Soviet to bring about a settlement of the C.E.R. issues following receipt of word from Moscow.

China was quite willing to accede to the Soviet's reported wish to settle the issues by direct negotiation instead of through the mediation of a third party.

The Foreign Minister indicated that he thought it likely that the negotiations would take place in Moscow rather than Harbin. He was optimistic that they would solve the dispute. In conclusion, he said: "We are now awaiting Moscow's indication of their attitude toward the suggested procedure, also an indication of the possible date of the opening of negotiations."

British Attitude.

LONDON, July 24. Asked in the House of Commons if he will take steps in consultation with other signatories to the Kellogg anti-War Pact (of which Russia and China are also signatories) to enforce penalties against the first party committing an act of war, Mr. Arthur Henderson (Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs) replied that there are no provisions in the Kellogg Pact for enforcing penalties.

The preamble of the Treaty, Mr. Henderson continued, merely states that any signatory resorting to war will be deemed to be in breach of the Treaty. Therefore no action arises under the Pact.

Mr. Henderson added, however, that he is hopeful that the danger of war will be averted. He had received an assurance that the Chinese Government is very anxious for a peaceful solution and that China is ready for a round table conference with Soviet representatives. China's assurance was also that if the Soviet resorted to force—of which there is no evidence—China will appeal to the League of Nations.

The "Slight" To Japan.

WASHINGTON, July 24. The Japanese Ambassador (Mr. Dehuchi) conferred to-day with Mr. H. L. Stimson (Secretary of State) on the Manchurian situation. American officials are now making an effort to remove Japan's feeling that she has been neglected in connection with the Franco-American peace move.

The Japanese Ambassador later said that his information from Tokyo led him to take an optimistic view.

The Peace Outlook.

PARIS, July 24. Mr. Briand received M. Dvorkovskiy, the Soviet Ambassador, who assured M. Briand that the Soviet's attachment to peace was expressed in the Soviet Government's regret at the unyielding attitude of China.

Hostilities Again Reported.

TOKYO, July 25. Manchurian reports are that the Chinese fired on five Soviet aeroplanes which came over the city at 7 o'clock this morning. Later, distant sounds of gunfire were heard.

A Night News special despatch from Manchuria says that Chinese and Soviet troops opened fire at each other when sixteen Soviet aircraft appeared over the city at 6 o'clock this morning, throwing the town into confusion. The gunfire died down at 10 o'clock. It is believed to have been due to Chinese excitability causing them to fire into the air.

"White" Russians Executed.

MOSCOW, July 24. A semi-official statement has been issued detailing the activities of White Russian emigres on the Soviet frontier in the Far East allegedly acting with the direct support of the Chinese authorities. The statement sets forth the number of occasions on which alleged armed parties of Whites crossed the frontier to blow up railway bridges and powder magazines and for other destructive purposes.

It also says that between July 17 and 20 a number of Russian Whites were captured crossing the frontier in the Amur region, 16 of whom were tried by the State Department and sentenced to death, including Duganov, who was connected with the Chinese army staff at Mukden, which released him from Sakhalin prison, where he was placed by order of the Soviet Government for banditry in Soviet territory; also Bashkarov, an ex-Police agent of the Harbin Intelligence Service, who was lately engaged on the orders of the Chinese army staff in the formation of detachments for incursions into Soviet territory.

The sentences were duly carried out.

GOLD LEAVING BRITAIN.

MR. SNOWDEN'S NOTE OF WARNING.

BANK RATE FEARS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 25.

The recent exodus of gold from the Bank of England, engendering fears of a raised Bank Rate, lends significance to a speech by Mr. Snowden at a bankers' banquet at the Mansion House last night.

Mr. Snowden declared that finance and industry, like scissors, must work together. He said further that they must continue to trust the Bank of England to deal with the present monetary situation, but must be able to count upon the best support of other financial institutions.

He appealed to City houses to exercise caution with regard to foreign lending where exchanges are unfavourable to Britain.

Continuing, Mr. Snowden said he hoped the present position would be tied over without an increase in the Bank Rate, the psychological effect of which at present, would be injurious to all trade enterprise.

SHANGHAI "WHEEL" CASE.

"ONE YEAR" AND \$2,000 FINE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 25.

Carlos Garcia and G. F. del Valle, defendants in the Shanghai "wheel" gambling case, were each sentenced to one year's imprisonment and a fine of \$2,000 in the Provisional Court this afternoon.

Notice of appeal has been lodged.

NEW JERSEY BANKS CLOSED.

AN ADVENTURE RECALLED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, July 25.

The State Banking Department of New Jersey has ordered the closing of the Hobart Trust Company of Passaic, N.J. with two of its subsidiary banks, the Merchants' Bank of Passaic and the Service Trust Company of New Jersey. The total assets are \$5,000,000.

The decision recalls the mysterious disappearance of Mr. William Elliot, vice-President of the Hobart Company, at the beginning of the month. Mr. Elliot reappeared three days afterwards, saying he had been kidnapped by Chicago gunmen.

BIG JOB FOR BRITAIN.

TO BUILD NEW BANGKOK BRIDGE.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24.

It is announced that the contract for the building of the new Bangkok Memorial Bridge, which is to celebrate the 15th anniversary of the foundation of the city of Bangkok, has been awarded to Messrs. Dorman, Long and Company, the famous Middleborough engineers.

The contract was secured against strong American and Continental competition.

It is estimated that the bridge will cost \$250,000 to erect.

CHINESE STEAMERS CAPTURED?

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 25.

According to authentic advices from Mukden, three Chinese steamers have been detained by the Soviet troops. Two of them were the s.s. Tungshan and the Hungtai.

China to Reply to Russia?

The Central Government has decided to issue a reply to the second note of the Soviet Government. The contents of this reply will be, in the main, similar to the first Note, but it will be additionally pointed out that China is willing to settle the matter by peaceful and amicable measures.

Consulate Closed.

The Chinese Consulate at Vladivostok was sealed up by the Russian authorities on Tuesday. The Chinese merchants and residents in Vladivostok have been under strict surveillance of Soviet troops.

CHINA'S "FEELER."

(Wah Tsai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, July 25.

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs has wired Mr. Hsiang Wei Chung to solicit unofficially the views of the Soviet Government, so that measures may be taken to begin negotiations for a settlement.

THE KELLOGG PACT CEREMONY.

PRES. HOOVER'S BOLD PREDICTION.

MR. MACDONALD PRAISED.

["D.P." Special Service.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.

Diplomats representing 41 nations assembled in the East Room of the White House to-day at the Kellogg Pact Ceremony.

The proceedings were broadcasted for the first time in the history of the Pact.

President Hoover termed the Treaty a proposal to the conscience and the idealism of all civilized nations, and a platform from which to make an instant appeal to public opinion throughout the world.

"I dare predict its influence for the renunciation of war will be felt in a large proportion of all further international acts," the President concluded.—United Press.

President Praises Mr. MacDonald.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 25.

President Hoover expressed "real satisfaction" at Mr. MacDonald's Navy statement, and said that Mr. MacDonald had introduced the principle of parity, which they now adopted. His consummation meant that Great Britain and the United States would henceforth not compete in armaments as potential opponents but would co-operate in their reduction.

President Hoover added that the American people were greatly complimented by Mr. MacDonald's proposed visit and Mr. MacDonald would find a real welcome to the United States.

High officials in Washington express satisfaction at Mr. MacDonald's projected visit. He will stay either at the British Embassy or at the White House, details regarding which will be arranged later.

America's Direct Response.

An intimation that American action will be a direct response to Mr. MacDonald's gesture is contained in President Hoover's statement. The President added that Mr. MacDonald had indicated goodwill and positive intention, by the suspension of the construction of a portion of the year's programme.

Further, the President declared that the British cruiser strength at present exceeds the American strength, and the actual construction of the three projected American cruisers would not be likely to produce inequality as a final result, but it had been decided to suspend laying down these three keels because he did not wish to have any misunderstanding of American actions, though hopes of relief lay more in the later years' programme.

ROUNDING-UP FRENCH COMMUNISTS.

NUMEROUS ARRESTS.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

PARIS, July 24.

The police carried out further raids on the homes of avowed Communists to-day, and found that a number had fled.

Those placed under arrest include M. Midol, the Secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, M. Duteil, the Secretary of the Paris Communists, and M. Mathieu, the Secretary of the Metalworkers' Union.

Le Humanite loudly protests against the attempt to outlaw the Communist Party and urges resistance. The police yesterday afternoon raided a printing works and seized a number of pamphlets in Russian, Polish and Hebrew dealing with the incitement of soldiers to disobedience.

The "Headquarters of the Workers' and Peasants' Bank" was also raided, and documents dealing with the relations between the Bank and the Soviet were seized.

"ST. LOUIS ROBIN" FLIGHT.

ALL RECORDS SMASHED.

[REUTERS' AMERICAN SERVICE.]

St. Louis, July 24.

The aeroplane, "St. Louis Robin," which has already established a new refuelling record, is still flying.

It has been in the air now for 11 days and 10 hours, and the engine is still working well.

The sponsors of the flight have promised the pilots \$100 for each and every hour they remain in the air over the previous record.

The previous record was 10 days, 6 hours, 44 minutes.

THE RESIGNATION OF LORD LLOYD.

GOVERNMENT ATTACKED IN THE LORDS.

CAIRO NOT SURPRISED BY NEWS.

CLASH OF CONTENDING POLICIES.

[THROUGH REUTERS' AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 24.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in the House of Commons to-day, was asked if he had any statement to make regarding the High Commissioner-ship of Egypt.

The Foreign Secretary, in reply, said he had an interview with Lord Lloyd, as High Commissioner for Egypt, yesterday, during which Lord Lloyd tendered his resignation. The Government had accepted the resignation.

The Reasons.

Col. Gretton, asked if the resignation of Lord Lloyd in any way denoted the Government's policy, or if it arose in any way from the policy to be followed in Egypt by the Labour Government.

Mr. Henderson replied: "Yes. First of all, I ought to say that the resignation was handed to me in a friendly exchange of letters. But if I have to state the reasons, I must refer to an intimation which I sent to Lord Lloyd before he left Egypt for London. This was based on my reading of the attitude he had taken towards the policy of the late Government."

Mr. Winston Churchill asked if the resignation was extorted from Lord Lloyd. Would, he asked, dismissal have followed if he had declined to resign?

The question was greeted by loud Conservative cheers and cries of "Answer!"

Mr. Henderson then said that the telegram which he sent to Lord Lloyd was of such a character that he thought most people would have interpreted it and accepted it as an invitation to terminate his position.

The Foreign Secretary added that he was prepared to make a full statement regarding the matter on Friday. The matter was not further pursued in the House.

Long-Standing Trouble.

It is learned in well-informed quarters that the idea that acute differences of opinion of some specific question of policy have suddenly developed between the present Government and Lord Lloyd, is entirely erroneous.

The differences which resulted in Lord Lloyd's resignation, in general developed during the lifetime of the last Government and were only intensified after the accession of the Labour Party to office.

The present Government, it is stated, after long and careful consideration of all the circumstances, came to the conclusion that it was unlikely to find it possible to carry out its policy in Egypt as long as Lord Lloyd remained in the post of High Commissioner.

It is, however, emphasised in Ministerial quarters that the resignation was largely an inheritance from the late Government.

Lord Lloyd's Letter.

As a consequence of a request from Lord Lloyd, his letter of resignation has been published. It says:

"Since my return from Egypt, I have been thinking over, in the light of my recent conversation with you, the situation caused by the advent of a new Government in England, and the policy, which, I understand, is to be pursued in regard to Egyptian affairs."

"I had every hope and desire to continue to serve under the new administration, but I have reluctantly come to the conclusion that my views are unlikely to be sufficiently in harmony with yours, to enable me conscientiously to discharge my duties to His Majesty's Government."

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in his reply, says that the Government fully recognise the sincerity of the motive which led Lord Lloyd to tender his resignation, and the Government, in accepting it with regret, desire to express their appreciation of the eminent services of Lord Lloyd in the highly responsible positions he has held in Egypt and elsewhere.

Lord Lloyd had been High Commissioner of Egypt and the Sudan since 1925, and he was previously Governor of Bombay.

Little Surprise in Cairo.

CAIRO, July 25. Lord Lloyd's resignation, or "dismissal," as it is termed here, has created no sensation. Newspapers, in fact, are convinced that even if the Conservatives had remained in office, they would have asked for his resignation. The *Al-Ahram* sums up the motives by saying that "The British Government does not wish for a High Commissioner who governs Egypt directly." It adds that Egyptians often had occasion to wonder whether Lord Lloyd was carrying out instructions or conducting his own "Lloydian" policy.

A *Manchester Guardian* editorial points out that apart from other considerations, Mr. Henderson is engaged in highly delicate negotiations, whose success will partly depend upon a fully sympathetic High Commissioner. These negotiations are with Mahmud Pasha, the Egyptian Premier—at present in London—against whom Nationalists have recently been conducting an intensive propaganda.

Discussion In The Lords.

LATER.

The House of Lords gave precedence to a motion by Lord Salisbury drawing attention to Lord Lloyd's resignation.

Lord Salisbury described the Government's action as an "abrupt change of policy," and hoped the Government would realise the serious shock it had given to the stability of our policy in Egypt.

In view of this dramatic stroke, that resounded in every quarter of the globe, public opinion not merely in Britain, but in the Dominions, was entitled to know the reason. Lord Salisbury asked if the Government had consulted the Dominions, and declared the question was a test of the capacity of the Socialist Government to rise to the height of Imperial problems.

Lord Parmoor's Reply.

Lord Parmoor, in reply, re-affirmed the Labour policy of the 1924 Government as regards Egypt.

He said it had always desired—while reserving certain points like international questions, and the Sudan—that arrangements should be made to enable Egypt to become an independent sovereign country as regards internal affairs. As regards international or foreign matters the continuity of policy in Egypt would remain unchanged.

He asked Lord Salisbury to bear in mind the despatch from Lord Austen Chamberlain to Lord Lloyd on May 28.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Birkenhead then demanded that the despatch should be read, but Lord Parmoor declined, as he said Mr. Henderson would make a fuller statement in the Commons to-morrow.

At this juncture, Lord Salisbury admitted his cognisance of the despatch, but said he did not consider it justified the Government's action.

Discourtesy Denied.

Lord Parmoor denied that Lord Lloyd had been treated with discourtesy, or that his resignation was "provoked."

Early Reading said he was greatly disappointed at Lord Parmoor's reply, and asked whether it was a fact that there had been no change of policy, firstly, as regards the reserved points and Sudan; and, secondly, regarding Egyptian internal affairs.

Lord Parmoor replied to the first question, "I think so," and to the second question, "A change in procedure perhaps."

Government And Egypt.

Lord Passfield said that in this as in other matters there had been as much communication as was practicable with the Dominions and India, but the House must not imagine the Dominions and India were or could be consulted about the step Lord Lloyd took, as time did not permit of telegraphic communication. Furthermore, when a resignation was tendered it was impossible to have further consultation on the matter.

Lord Passfield added that as regards the reserved points and the Sudan there had been no change of policy by this Government as compared with the declared policies of successive previous Governments. Moreover, the Government hoped to effect with Egypt a relation as regards self-government which successive Governments repeatedly stated to be their intention.

Lawn Bowls.

COMMENT ON CHAMPIONSHIP PROSPECTS AND WEEK-END MATCHES.

INTER-DEPARTMENT COMPETITION DRAW.

[By "BACK WOOD"]

Last Saturday's matches in the lawn bowls league caused "many a headache" at some of the Clubs when the results began to come in at the end of the day. Up to that time six teams in the Senior Division had an equal number of points, which left the championship very much open, but the telephone told a sorry tale for three of the teams concerned. Kowloon Bowling Green dropped from their heights of the previous fortnight owing to their defeat at Craignower by nine shots. The home team at no time had a big lead so the result was very much open until towards the end. Omar's rink, which was the only one to fall, met with strong opposition. They could accomplish little against Gow's team who played at top form, but Skip Bass came to the rescue by amply covering the shortage. Bradbury's rink, which was opposed to Russell's, finished last, as usual, with a credit of five shots. Russell's rink was left in the last head with seven shots to tie or eight to win—a remote possibility.

Kowloon Dock's victory, coupled with the downfall of Taihook, has placed them again at the top. They are now even with Craignower and Civil Service, but I still believe Kowloon will stay where they are. The strength of Civil Service, which has been built up on last year's "ruins," must not, however, be ignored. Craignower, despite an occasional fall from grace, will be a team to watch for the survival of the fittest. Kowloon Dock and Craignower have not met yet, and when they do in their first match next week at the Valley, perhaps the issue will be a little clearer. Taihook's fall at home to Club de Recreo was a big surprise. The Recreo players came near losing their reputation when they were defeated in their first two matches, but their subsequent doings have made critics forget the past. Taihook have now been defeated twice at home this season, which goes to show that their new ground does not provide so much of a puzzle to visitors as did the old one. The Police suffered their eighth successive defeat and nothing can now save them from finishing at the bottom. They had a certain amount of confidence in receiving Civil Service, but the tide turned against them when they were nearly half way through. In the eighteenth head Taylor's rink secured a seven, and with Grimmit holding the fort at the other end, the result was not in doubt.

Championship prospects in the Junior Division are now not so open, as Civil Service made a great advance owing to their victory over the Yacht Club and a second defeat for Craignower. The Yacht Club had rather bad luck as they fell after leading over two rinks. The heaviest drop was on Shaw's rink where they had to give away seven shots in one head to Murphy's team. Club de Recreo playing at home followed the example of their senior team by lowering the colours of Taihook. They had a grievance since on their last visit one of their rinks went to pieces, and two of the sufferers were in the rink which accounted for Taihook by 25 shots to 6. Kowloon C.C. juniors suffered the same fate as the Police in the higher section, and they are still without a win after eight matches. Two of their rinks went down to the Electricians by 10 shots each, and their third managed to get ahead by three shots. The Electricians are now ahead of their more experienced colleagues, being on even terms with Craignower, who follow the leaders.

The following are the skips who are ten shots or more up and are among the regular players in that position. Figures preceding the names indicate the number of matches played:—

DIVISION I.	
7. J. Panchon (K.D.R.C.)	62
8. R. Bass (C.C.C.)	57
9. D. Cullen (K.D.R.C.)	53
10. D. Gow (K.B.G.C.)	31
11. L. Guy (K.B.G.C.)	30
12. R. F. Loo (C.C.C.)	28
13. S. Ferguson (T.R.C.)	27
14. A. W. Grimmit (C.S.C.C.)	19
DIVISION II.	
7. D. Walmsley (T.R.C.)	43
8. W. Collins (C.C.C.)	43
9. D. F. Warren (K.B.G.C.)	40
10. D. Munro (T.R.C.)	32
11. J. Massey (C.S.C.C.)	24
12. J. Archibald (C.S.C.C.)	24
13. A. Chapman (K.B.G.C.)	21

Two outstanding ties in the Open Singles Championship were decided during the week-end. F. Cullen

(Kowloon Dock) received a walk-over to the second round from G. Morrison (Taihook), the winner qualifying to meet A. O. Brown (Civil Service). J. Ferguson (Taihook) beat A. T. Hamilton (Yacht Club) 21-11 in the preliminary round, and then accounted for W. J. Bickford (Civil Service) 21-3. The Taihook player (last season's champion) now meets F. E. Booker, of Civil Service C.C. The second round ties, which are due to be played off by August 13, are now complete. Representatives of eight Clubs are left in the second round: four each from Kowloon Dock, Civil Service and Club de Recreo, three each from Craignower, Taihook and Yacht Club, two from Kowloon C.C., and one from Bowling Green Club. In addition two Craignower players and one each from Taihook and Club de Recreo have already jumped over the second hurdle. With two exceptions, the ties in the second round appear to be well distributed between the various representatives. If U. M. Omar beats J. McLagan, he will have to meet his Club colleague, B. W. Bradbury. There is also the possibility that two Taihook players in connecting brackets, J. Ferguson and W. Watterspoon, may clash in the third round.

Seven teams are taking part in the Inter-Department Competition, the draw for which was made this week. Government House are not entering this season, but the Education Department have come forward to make up the same number of teams as last year. The competition—based on the knockout system, highest score in 21 heads between one rink from each side to count—is for the Goscombe-O'Sullivan Cup, which was won last year by the P.W.D., and the two previous seasons by the Sanitary Department. The date for the final has not yet been decided, but the arrangements up to the semi-final stage are as under:—

Aug.	4. Prisons Department v. Small Units.
11.	Education Department v. P.W.D.
18.	Police Department v. Revenue Department.
25.	Sanitary Department (bye) v. winner of Police and Revenue (semi-final).
Sept.	Winner of Prisons and Small Units v. winner of Education and P.W.D. (semi-final).

In the Senior Division to-morrow, the Police are at home to Taihook. This is their first meeting, as the earlier fixture is on the postponed list. The Police have been beaten in all their matches, but I still believe that they will gain some points before the season is over. Although I do not tip them to win, there is just a chance that they might beat Taihook. I think Craignower will succeed in getting the points on their visit to Kowloon C.C. Kowloon Dock may be expected to retain their high place when they receive the Bowling Green representatives. The Club de Recreo have been doing so well lately that I hope to see them playing a strong game at Civil Service. The home team may just manage to avert defeat, but I am not so sure about it. The points are badly needed if Civil Service is to remain in the race for the championship.

Taihook juniors are at home to Civil Service. So far Taihook have been victorious at home, but I fancy the chances of the visiting team who have given a good account of themselves in their last two matches. After their victory over Taihook last week, Club de Recreo is expected to register another win when they receive the Yacht Club. The Bowling Green Club should secure another easy win at home over their neighbours (Kowloon C.C.). Craignower have lost two matches after a sequence of successes. They are entertaining the Electric R.C., who are on an even footing with them on the League Table. It is doubtful if the visitors will succeed in getting the points.

LEAGUE TABLES.	
Division I.	
	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Kowloon D.R.C.	3 5 0 3 10
Craignower	3 5 0 3 10
Civil Service	3 5 0 3 10
Kowloon B.G.C.	7 4 0 3 8
Club de Recreo	7 4 0 3 8
Taihook R.C.	3 4 0 4 8
Kowloon C.C.	3 4 0 4 8
Police R.C.	3 0 0 4 0

Division II.	
	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Kowloon D.R.C.	521 394 127 0
Craignower	491 467 24 0
Kowloon B.G.C.	420 398 22 0
Club de Recreo	411 417 0 8
Civil Service	403 451 0 8
Taihook R.C.	457 495 0 63
Kowloon C.C.	402 450 0 78
Police R.C.	402 450 0 78

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Baseball Notes.

LAST SUNDAY'S BIG GAME.

HONG KONG'S POOR SHOW.

[By "CENTRE FIELD"]

The ball game between the Meiji University and Hong Kong is now a thing of the past. The Japanese lads came, saw, and conquered—and what a victory to be sure! They put up a sparkling exhibition of real baseball, though they were not by any means extended. The score 17-0 tells with what ease they trounced the Hong Kong "Stars," who put up a sorry display. In fairness to the Baseball Association, however, I must say that the team that turned out was by no means a representative one. By that I do not mean to cast any reflections on our Japanese friends—even if Hong Kong had turned out in full force the result would have certainly gone against them on the day's form shown by the visitors—but 17-0! Oh, no, I do not think it would have been as bad as that.

To say that the underdogs made a big hit would be understating the case. One and all showed they could play ball, and their team work left very little to be criticised. Akagi, their southpaw twirler, did just as he pleased with the local batters, and this pitching ace, with just a flick of the wrist as he is about to deliver, puts just enough spin on the "apple" to make it very difficult to hit. He was mixing "em up" fine, too, and his slow "drop" immediately after a "canon ball" had the locals on the guess all the time. Nakamura also lived up to his reputation as a big boy on the mound, while Tezuka—and later, Washio—was always sound, though perhaps over-anxious to impress, behind the plate.

For the locals Ruffin pitched a great game, but received no support from the rest of the side. I am of the opinion that he would have done better if Burrell were doing duty behind the batter for him. They were team mates last year, and worked with a very good understanding. The rest of the outfit was good at times, though I cannot understand why Pau Ka Ping, Kwok and Ed. Chang were included in the team when there were so many other—and better—available. The latter I believe might have done better. As for Zafra being put in the outfield, the least said is the soonest mended. His place is in the catcher's position, and when he is not catching, he is next best at pitching. In the outfield he put up a poor show, though it must be said that he collected quite a few "flies." If Captain Matty Chang had put him in the box after Ruffin retired, the general opinion is that the Meijites would not have romped home with six in the eighth innings. Eddie Chang might have a big reputation behind him, but on Sunday's showing I think his right place is among the local Colts. Whereas Ruffin let eleven men get home in five innings, and the majority of them managed it because of the umpire's error, Chang allowed six home in three frames!

Kwok at third base made a mess of things, and Pau at second was no better. The latter I believe turned out for the China Athletic in the juniors last year, and has had no experience whatever in "big" ball games. Hachiuma at short played a good game, but invariably when he looked like putting a man out at either first or second, Kwok would get into his way and put everything wrong. The following would have been a more representative side:—

Ruffin or Zafra	pitcher.
Hachiuma	catcher.
T. Leonard	1b.
Honda	2b.
Bowler	3b.
D. Leonard	4b.
Leung	1st c.f.
Kusano	2nd c.f.
Burrell	r.f.

And there are over so many more good men to pick the reserves from. The whole game went to stress the importance of having a real Hong Kong Nine "in stock" so that we could take on any teams that may be passing through from other ports, and put up some sort of showing. However, with the ground question still unsettled, it is no use dwelling on this subject. I was at the game last Sunday, and thought the South China Ground an ideal place for all ball games, as it is fenced in all round. At Happy Valley sometimes the outfielders—also the bats and the 3rd base-men—had to put up with the spectators crowding into the field, and no such interference, there would be no such interference, as everybody can be made to pay for admission and there are enough stands to accommodate thousands.

Division II.	
	P. W. D. L. Pts.
Civil Service	3 7 0 2 14
Craignower	3 5 0 3 10
Electric R.C.	3 3 0 3 10
Kowloon B.G.C.	3 5 0 4 10
Yacht Club	3 4 0 4 8
Club de Recreo	3 3 0 4 8
Kowloon C.C.	3 0 0 4 0

(Continued at foot of next column.)

JUSTICE OF PEACE IN COURT.

MALACCA CHINESE FACES BRIBERY CHARGE.

BENCH AND SERGEANT'S EVIDENCE.

A Chinese named Lung Chik Wa, a Justice of Peace of Malacca, was charged before Mr. E. W. Hamilton yesterday with unlawful possession of 2.3 taels of non-Government opium and with offering a bribe of \$50 to Lance-Sergeant McLeod. Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro, senior, appeared for the defence. The charge of possession of opium was remanded in view of the more serious charge of bribery. Mr. d'Almada indicated at the outset that he would plead guilty to possession of the opium.

Giving evidence Sgt. McLeod said that he was on duty on July 18 in the small hours of the morning in Des Voeux Road Central, near the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank. Prior to going on duty he had heard of a robbery and murder in Wanchai and was specially on the lookout for anything suspicious. He saw a car travelling at a fast pace from West to East and he stopped it. After looking at the driver and another man who sat in front, witness noticed that the defendant, who was in the back part of the car, had a parcel on his right side. He (defendant) placed his hand on the parcel while the Sergeant was looking and that roused the latter's suspicions. He ordered the man out of the car and then searched it, coming upon a small pot of opium.

Was It a Bribe?

The Sergeant took the defendant to Central Police Station in the public car but on the way the defendant took two banknotes from his inside pocket. One appeared to be a \$1 note, but witness did not know the denomination of the other. Witness was at that time sitting on the defendant's left with his right hand on his own hip. The defendant slipped the money into witness' right hand, saying at the same time "How much you want?" Witness on realising what was happening seized the note and asked angrily, "What? How much I want?" to which defendant answered "No! no!"

Sgt. McLeod added that he did not then know the value of the note. The driver of the car and his friend both turned round. In the charge room he handed the opium and the note to Sub-Inspector Murphy, who then discovered that it was for \$50.

Answering Mr. d'Almada in cross-examination, witness said that the defendant had obeyed without hesitation when ordered out of the motor car. Witness did not search the defendant's person, although under the circumstances, he perhaps should have done so.

Mr. d'Almada: I put it to you that on the way to the Central Police Station you said you wanted to search him?—No.

In consequence of that he took from various pockets, all his money and said "Here's what I got"—No.

When he showed you that note in his right hand, you thought he was attempting to give it to you?—No.

You admit there was a struggle for the note between you and him?—No.

Immediately after he had passed the note to you he tried to snatch it back?—Yes.

Why should he want to do so?—I can't say.

I put it to you that he never passed the note to you, but that you snatched it out of his hands?—No.

You say both the driver and his friend turned round?—Yes.

In your opinion, they saw the defendant trying to take the note from you?—No.

(Continued on next column.)

BILLIARDS.

STEEL COULSON CUP MATCHES.

The following billiard matches in the Steel Coulson Cup competition have been arranged for to-day:—

H.K.P. Res. v. C. & P.O.'s Club.
Buffalo Club v. Somersets.
K.O.S.B. v. B.E.'s.
St. Patrick's C. v. Garrison Mess.
H.K. Police v. R.A.

SHOTS FOR AND AGAINST.	
	For Agt. Up. Dn.
Civil Service	578 483 95 0
Kowloon B.G.C.	561 500 61 0
Taihook R.C.	440 385 55 0
Yacht Club	464 457 7 0
Craignower	451 450 0 6
Electric R.C.	481 482 0 11
Club de Recreo	515 527 0 12
Kowloon C.C.	392 578 0 137

Sergeant "All At Sea."

Mr. Hamilton observed at the close of Mr. d'Almada's cross-examination that he was perfectly clear what the witness had wanted to say, but under cross-examination the Sergeant appeared to be all at sea. He asked Inspector Shannon whether the Police Training School taught officers how to answer questions under cross-examination.

Inspector Shannon remarked that he understood that the Police Training School was very lax and he thought that the best training officers could get was to spend a couple of hours in Court from time to time.

Sgt. McLeod replied that he understood the question but added that that was not the true position. After further evidence, the defendant was committed to the next criminal sessions. Mr. d'Almada indicated that his defence was on the same lines as his cross-examination. Bail of \$1,500 was granted. On the charge of possession of opium bail of \$400 was granted.

H.K. VOLUNTEER CORPS.

COMMANDANT'S ORDERS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. O. BIRD, D.S.O., C.B.E., COMMANDANT.]

No. 30/29.

1.—Sports Sub-Committee Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Sports Sub-Committee on Monday, July 29, at 5.45 p.m., at Corps Headquarters.

2.—Corps Band.

There will be a full Band Practice on Tuesday, July 30, at 5.30 p.m. at Corps Headquarters, dress multi.

3.—Motor Cycle Section.

Monday, July 29. All ranks parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. for Road Exercises. Dress: Multi.

4.—Mounted Infantry Company.

Thursday, August 1. Parade at Riding School at 5.30 p.m.

5.—Scottish Company.

Pipe Band. The Pipe and Drums will parade at Corps Headquarters at 6 p.m. on Wednesday, July 31, for practice.

In order to bring the Band up to strength, arrangements have been made for holding classes in Piping under Pipe Major Mackie.

Will members of the Corps who wish to take advantage of these classes please send in their names either to Captain Alistair Mackenzie or the Adjutant as soon as possible.

6.—Portuguese Company.

N.C.O.'s Class. N.C.O.'s are reminded that an extra class has been arranged for Friday, July 26, at 5.30 p.m.

The next class after will be held on Friday, August 2. N.C.O.'s are reminded that there are only a few more classes to be held before the training season commences and are advised to attend as many as possible of these classes.

7.—Transfer.

No. 1408 Pte. H. O. Davies is transferred from No. 2 Platoon to The Battery, as from July 22, 1929.

8.—Leave.

No. 1370 L/Sgt. J. Murray, Reserve Company, from July 20, 1929, to February 2, 1930, on medical grounds.

9.—Struck off the Strength.

Having left the Colony, as from July 20, 1929.—No. 1250 Pte. F. H. F. Swayne, Armoured Car Section.

R. A. WOLFE MURRAY, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.
Hong Kong, July 26, 1929.

FOR SALE.

HIGH Tension WIRELESS BATTERY. "Premier Make," in First-class Condition. \$15.—Apply Box 8137, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8137]

FOR SALE.—On BROADWOOD ROAD, 3-roomed BUNGALOW.—Reply: SECRETARY, P.O. Box 22. [7794]

ONE "STANDARD" PRINTING MACHINE.—Size of Inside Forme—35" x 28". Monthly Installments can be arranged. For Particulars please write Box No. 8028, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8028]

MOTOR-CYCLE (Indian) in First-class Running Order. Tyres Almost New. Moderate Price. Box 8085, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8085]

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JAPANESE LESSONS Wanted by Chinese Gentleman (Bachelor), Evening Only. Please state Terms to Box No. 8123, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [8123]

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MODERN GODOWN, with Concrete Floors. Required on Monthly or Longer Tenancy by Arrangement, with a Storage Capacity of Approximately 250,000 Cubic Feet Net. —Box 478, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [478]

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FAREWELL TO MR. SANDS.

PLEASANT EVENING AT THE Y.M.C.A.

PRESENTATION FROM MEMBERS.

A very pleasant function took place last night at the European Y.M.C.A. Kowloon, friends assembling to bid farewell to Mr. P. Sands, the assistant secretary, who is sailing to-morrow on the Suwa Maru for England, where he is to be ordained.

There was a large number of guests for dinner, after which the party moved to the roof of the building which was lit by coloured lights. A short entertainment given by local artistes was a preliminary to the business of the evening, the presentation to Mr. Sands of the gifts subscribed for by members of the Y.M.C.A.

Mr. A. White who spoke on behalf of the members opened by quoting: "I only tell you that which you yourselves do know."

Mr. Sands, he said, came to the Y.M.C.A. three years ago, and they saw him as a lovable young man eager to help them in every way. He had in the three years won the respect and affection of them all. There were three things which impressed them with regard to Sands: his spiritual example, sporting prowess and social service. In the "quiet hours" his words had made a great impression for good, as a sportsman he always played the game, and with his humorous and manly outlook he had compelled them all to have a brighter view of life.

Losing a Very Good Friend.

The Vice-President of the Y.M.C.A., Mr. W. L. Patterson, said that he had been requested by the President, Sir Henry Pollock, to express his deep regret that he was unable to be present. Mr. Patterson spoke of Mr. Sands' service to the Y.M.C.A. and added "Sandy" is a lovable name and in him we are losing a friend and a very good man. Besides his work for the Y.M. he had always been ready to help elsewhere. At St. Andrew's, and the social in St. John's Cathedral Hall his assistance had been invaluable. Mr. Sands was going home as they knew to be ordained, and he sincerely hoped that in course of time they would have him working amongst them again. He had great pleasure in making the presentation of a Silver Junk, a leather despatch case, and a travelling clock to "Sandy."

Mr. Sands' Reply.

Mr. Sands, in reply, said that he had two things to say to them of which were easy, one was "thank you" the other "good bye." He thanked them very much indeed for their gifts and the kind things that had been said of him that evening. He had spent three very jolly years at the Y.M.C.A. and had got as much kick out of life as anyone. He felt that he did not deserve what had been said of him, and hoped that some of his friends would write to him and tell him of the glowing honours which the Y.M.C.A. was winning in spiritual and sporting fields and in that of social service.

DEBTOR AND HIS CLOTHES.

BANKRUPTCY COURT REFERENCE.

At the Bankruptcy Court before the Chief Justice (Sir Henry Golland), a clerk named Li Kim came up for his public examination.

In answer to the Official Receiver (Mr. E. L. Agassiz), debtor said that his salary was \$100 a month and his liabilities totalled \$23,000. He had borrowed \$1,000 and signed a note for \$2,000. The capital had not been repaid, but he was paying interest at the rate of \$80 a month. This resulted in an increase of his debts.

The Official Receiver: "You don't look very poverty-stricken—I put on these clothes to come and see his Lordship, the Official Receiver and the Court people."

The Official Receiver said that every debt was that of a money-lender. He had opposed the application of a receiving order until some of the proofs of debt were withdrawn, as he could see no reason why the debtor, who had joined as a guarantor in notes, should bear the entire burden.

Debtor said he borrowed money originally about three years ago, when his mother was ill. Later, people pressed for payment and he had to borrow from money-lenders. The liabilities now amounted to about \$2,000.

Answering his Lordship as to how he managed to gain the trust of money lenders, debtor said that it was not a question of trust but of getting as many people as he could get to sign the notes as guarantors. The interest was paid regularly, and the money lenders were satisfied. The examination was then closed.

THE JUDGMENT OF PARIS.

COURT KEEPS "THE APPLE."

MR. JUSTICE WOOD AND CLAIMANTS TO A JUNK.

The junk case which came before Mr. Justice Wood at the Summary Court yesterday would have perplexed Solomon. Paris or any of the other famous judges of antiquity. His Lordship decided that no one had made out a claim for the "apple of discord"—in this case a junk—and the Court would keep it for the present.

Several judgment summonses were obtained against a man named Chau Ho on promissory notes and a junk, alleged to be his property, was seized and the Court asked to make an order for its sale.

What might be expected at once happened. One Chau Yau, son of Chau Ho, declared he was the owner of the junk and it was registered at Macao in his name. The debtors declared Chau Yau to be an impostor and a liar.

Lawyer, Baffled at Macao.

Mr. Remedios, for the judgment creditors, asked for an adjournment to get witnesses from Macao, but here he had been baffled. Plaintiff went to Macao and saw Chau Yau's father, Chau Ho. At first he expressed his willingness to come to Court, but the claimant then went to Macao and persuaded the mother to intervene, with the result that he now refused to come.

His Lordship: Then there is no more evidence?

Mr. Remedios: No, my Lord. His Lordship: Well, I disallow the claim and the claimant must pay the costs of the proceedings. That is, as far as I need go at the present moment.

Mr. Remedios: Yes, my Lord, unless you hold that the son is the licensee of the junk. His Lordship: I indicated to you I was not going to make an order for sale, and that is my view still.

Mr. Remedios: What is going to happen to the junk and the execution?

The Judge's Scepticism. His Lordship: The junk is at present in the custody of the Court. The next step will be for you to apply for an order for sale. When you take that step, I shall ask you to establish the fact that the junk is the property of the debtor. I shall put you to proof of that but I wish to indicate to you that, on the present evidence I am not satisfied of that fact.

Mr. Remedios: Thank you, my Lord.

His Lordship: So if you retain custody of the junk through the Court, you retain it at your own risk. At present I have no credible claimant for the junk at all.

The only order he could make was that no further evidence would be heard with respect to the junk without notice to Mr. Prior for the creditors.

This course was agreed to, and his Lordship said it was possible to review the case in one month, and if Mr. Prior wanted an extension he would have to proceed in another Court.

SHIP FOR TROPICAL TRAVEL.

RECEPTION ON THE J.C.J.L. TJBADAK.

A reception was given yesterday afternoon on board the Java-China-Lin's new vessel Tjbadak, which arrived here recently on her maiden voyage. Launches ran to and from the vessel bringing large numbers of interested visitors including members of many of the local shipping firms.

Our representative was shown over the vessel by one of the ship's officers and the tour showed that no pains had been spared to make accommodation for each class as comfortable as possible. The vessel throughout has been designed for tropical travel and such features as spacious decks, wide airy cabins and grey marble panelling in the smoke and dining rooms will do much to encourage excursion trips to Java and the Malay Archipelago. Comfort rather than luxury has been the key note throughout and the dining and smoke rooms with their handsome blackwood furniture and pleasant pictorial designs are particularly attractive.

All Classes Provided For.

In the second class the cabins are neat and well arranged and the public rooms adequate. The steering and deck passengers have forced ventilation to their quarters. The hospital has electrical fittings throughout and separate wards for men and women.

We offer our congratulations to the J.C.J.L. and feel sure that the introduction of such a comfortable vessel on the China-Java service will do much to improve trade and travel between the two countries.

COOLIE MURDERED IN WANCHAI.

SUSPECT ARRESTED IN A ROUND-UP.

Another murder occurred in Wanchai yesterday, the victim, a Chinese coolie, being stabbed in the street at about 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

An official report stated that the man, who lived at 12, Stone Nullah Lane, was in Cross Street when he was attacked. He managed to stagger about 60 yards into Tai Yuen Street, where he dropped dead.

A description of the assailant was at once circulated to the various stations, and a thorough search was made for the wanted man. At about 10 p.m. a man was brought to the No. 2 Police Station. He was arrested in Wanchai and is believed to be the murderer.

TATE OUT OF FOURTH TEST.

STRAINED CALF MUSCLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 25. Maurice Tate, who strained a muscle of the calf yesterday, when playing against Derbyshire, was medically examined this morning, when it was found he would be unable to play in the fourth Test at Manchester, commencing on Saturday.

AMERICAN FORCES.

ECONOMY EFFORTS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WASHINGTON, July 24. Mr. James W. Good, the Secretary for War, has announced that an effort is being made to expedite the work of President Hoover's Military Commission, which is to investigate America's military expenditure.

He said one of the principal objects of the Commission will be to determine whether post-war developments in the Air Service and in mechanisation have displaced in usefulness and importance other branches of the service.

Washington, however, is inclined to be sceptical regarding President Hoover's ability to reduce Army and navy expenditure unless the forthcoming Naval Disarmament Conference results in an actual reduction of the American Navy.

It is realised nevertheless, that by means of a Naval Agreement covering cruisers and by adopting a firmer attitude towards increase in the costs of the military establishment the President may check the steady increase in the cost of the Army and Navy, which is at present amounting to \$10,000,000 every year.

BERLIN BLAZE.

OXYGEN CONTAINERS EXPLODE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, July 24. Many steel containers, filled with oxygen, exploded at noon in north Berlin, setting fire to a block of workshops.

One hundred of the employees rushed out to safety. The flames spread very rapidly and further terrific explosions shook the district. Parts of the workshops were blown into the air and several workmen were injured by the flying fragments.

The inhabitants in the neighbouring houses were in panic and rushed into the streets. The fire is threatening a huge gas works and chemical laboratory, where there is a large stock of explosive material.

Later. The fire is now under control and the danger to the gas works, etc., averted. Four persons were seriously injured.

Telegrams in Brief.

As a result of efforts by representatives of the Ministry of Labour, the committees of the cotton employers' organisations and the operatives' trade unions have resumed joint negotiations at Manchester on the wages question.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Ramsay MacDonald) has announced in the House of Commons that the House would adjourn for the Summer Recess next Friday and reassemble on October 29.

The German Chancellor Herr Mueller, though making satisfactory progress, is not yet out of danger.

Mr. Henderson, in the House of Commons stated that a reply had not yet reached him from the Soviet Government to the British Note suggesting that a Soviet representative should be sent to discuss the resumption of diplomatic relations. From the reports in the Press, the reply was apparently in its way.

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Pres. Grant, Aug. 6, 6 a.m.
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Pres. Taft, Sept. 17, 6 a.m.

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Pres. Garfield, Sun, Sept. 8, 8 a.m.
Pres. Wilson, Sun, Aug. 11, 8 a.m.
Pres. Polk, Sun, Aug. 27, 8 a.m.
Pres. Van Buren, Aug. 25, 8 a.m.
Pres. Adams, Sun, Oct. 6, 8 a.m.

To Manila

Pres. Grant, July 30, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Aug. 3, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland, Aug. 13, 6 p.m.
Pres. Grant, July 30, 6 p.m.
Pres. Lincoln, Aug. 3, 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland, Aug. 13, 6 p.m.
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1.45 p.m.—Weather report.

3.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music. (Victor records supplied by The Music World Co.)

7.15 p.m.—Evening weather report.

8 p.m.—Evening programme. (Columbia records supplied by Messrs. Anderson Music Co., Ltd.)

"Gaiety Echoes" (Caryl and Monckton), Herman Finck and His Orchestra.

"Pleading" (Moreau de Con. cert) and "Devotion" (Melodic Passionnee), Organ Solo, Terence Caegy.

"Tarantelle For Flute And Clarinet" and "Second Serenade," H. G. Amers and The Eastbourne Municipal Band.

"The Meanderings Of Monty—Part 8-9," Monologue by Milton Hayes.

"Deep Night" and "All Alone In Lovers' Lane," Baritone, Harry Shalson.

"Capriccio Espagnole," Sir Hamilton Harty Conducting, The Halle Orchestra.

"That's The Good Old Sunny Sunny" and "Negro Complaints," The Trix Sisters.

"The New Moon" (Romberg), Evelyn Laye, Howett, Worster, Ben Williams and The Chorus and Orchestra of The Drury Lane Theatre. Conducted by Herman Finck.

"The Girl on the Prow."

"Wanting You."

"Marianne."

"Stouthearted Men."

"Softly as in Morning Sunrise."

"Lover Come Back To Me."

"One Kiss."

"I Kiss Your Hand, Madame" and "Serenade, Berceuse," Organ Solo, Quentin M. MacLean.

"Raphaellito" and "Las Lagartanillas," Albert Sandler and His Orchestra.

"Two-Two-Double Two Timbuctoo" and "How About Me?" Soprano, Norah Blaney.

"The Smithy In The Wood" and "The Turkish Patrol," The Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards.

"Cavatina" and "Melody in F," The J. H. Squire Celeste Octet.

"Woke Up And Dream" and "Love Lies," Piano Solo, Billy Mayerl.

"The Little Clock On The Mantle" and "Dancing Doll," H. G. Amers conducting, The Eastbourne Municipal Band.

"Silhouettes" (Arensky), H. G. Amers and The Eastbourne Municipal Band.

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Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

AMOI.

Haiching, Douglas, July 26.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 26.
Tjitaroom, J.C.J.L., July 26.
Antung, B. & S., July 28.
Changchow, B. & S., July 29.
Haining, Douglas, July 30.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 1.
Huiyang, Douglas, Aug. 2.
Tahiti, B. & S., Aug. 2.
Gurna, B.I., Aug. 4.
Tjimonok, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.
Tjilboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.
Suisanz, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Takada, B.I., Aug. 16.
Kumsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.

ANTWERP.

Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Arafura, E. & A., Aug. 2.
Changte, B. & S., Aug. 20.
Kaga Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.

BALIC PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, July 31.

BALTIMORE.

Adriatic, B.F., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 13.

BANGKOK.

Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 28.
Kiangsu, B. & S., July 29.
Kaying, B. & S., Aug. 4.

BELAWAN DELI.

Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 1.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

BOMBAY.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.

BOSTON.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Chinese Prince, Furness, July 30.
Adriatic, B.F., Aug. 4.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Raby Castle, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 13.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

BREMER.

Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

BRINDISI.

Timavo, Dodwell's, July 28.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Vimala, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.

CALCUTTA.

Sirdhana, B.I., July 29.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 31.
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 3.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 12.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.

CEBU.

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.

CHEEPOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

COLOMBO.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 28.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Portbos, M.M., July 30.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

COPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

DALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., July 26.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

DUTCH PORTS.

Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

FOOCHOW.

Haiching, Douglas, July 26.
Haining, Douglas, July 30.
Huiyang, Douglas, Aug. 2.

GENOA.

Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Agapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

GLASGOW.

Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Agapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Tean, B. & S., July 26.
Tokin, M.M., July 30.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 31.
Canton, M.M., Aug. 3.

HAMBURG.

Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.

HAVRE.

Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, Aug. 1.
Agapenor, B.F., Aug. 20.

HONOLULU.

Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 20.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.

ILOILO.

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
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JAPAN PORTS.

Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Murotan Maru, July 27.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., July 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 1.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Tahiti, B.I., Aug. 2.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Tanada, B. & O., Aug. 6.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Dalagoa, B.I., Aug. 9.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Izo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 12.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 13.
Burgeland, Jepsen, Aug. 16.
Menelaus, B.F., Aug. 15.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 18.
Morea, P. & O., Aug. 18.
Suisanz, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Friesland, Jepsen, Aug. 17.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Kamsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

JERSEY.

Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

JERSEY.

Timavo, Dodwell's, July 28.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Vimala, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.

KALCUTTA.

Sirdhana, B.I., July 29.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 31.
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 3.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 8.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 12.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.

KEBU.

Texas, S.S.S., Aug. 2.
Pennsylvania, S.S.S., Aug. 17.
Golden Star, S.S.S., Aug. 18.

KEEPOO.

Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 8.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

KELOMBO.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 28.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Portbos, M.M., July 30.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

KEOPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

KEALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., July 26.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

KEUTCH PORTS.

Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

KEOPENHAGEN.

Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

KEALNY.

Liangchow, B. & S., July 26.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

KEUTCH PORTS.

Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.

MARSEILLES.

Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Portbos, M.M., July 30.
Rheinland, Jepsen, Aug. 3.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Delagoa Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Achilles, B.F., Aug. 20.

NAFLES.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

NEWHONGKONG.

Liangchow, B. & S., July 26.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Chinese Prince, Furness, July 30.
Adriatic, B.F., Aug. 4.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Springbank, Bank, Aug. 4.
Raby Castle, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
City of Bedford, Bank, Aug. 13.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

NORTH CHINA.

Leverkusen, Jepsen, July 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Burgeland, Jepsen, Aug. 16.
Friesland, Jepsen, Aug. 17.

ORAN.

Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.

OSLO.

Danmark, Manners, July 31.

PAMAMA.

Defiance, S.S.S., July 25.
Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 4.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Kako Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 23.

PENANG.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 29.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Yuenang, Jardine's, Aug. 1.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.
Tahiti, B.I., Aug. 2.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Tanada, B. & O., Aug. 6.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Dalagoa, B.I., Aug. 9.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Izo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 12.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 13.
Burgeland, Jepsen, Aug. 16.
Menelaus, B.F., Aug. 15.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 18.
Morea, P. & O., Aug. 18.
Suisanz, Jardine's, Aug. 16.
Friesland, Jepsen, Aug. 17.
Bokuyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 19.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.
Kamsang, Jardine's, Aug. 23.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

PORTLAND.

Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 3.
New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.

RANGOON.

Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 8.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.

SAIGON.

Portbos, M.M., July 30.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.

SANDAKAN.

Arafura, E. & A., Aug. 2.
Mausang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Hinsang, Jardine's, Aug. 14.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 26.
Golden Tide, States S.S., July 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Michigan, S.S.S., Aug. 3.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
New York, S.S.S., Aug. 14.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Danmark, Manners, July 31.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 11.

SEATTLE.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 8.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

SHANGHAI.

Kuma Maru, N.Y.K., July 26.
Tijbadak, J.C.J.L., July 26.
Tjitaroom, J.C.J.L., July 26.
Haining, B. & S., July 27.
Murotan Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 29.
Suizang, B. & S., July 29.
Agra, Gilman's, July 29.
Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Chengchow, B. & S., July 29.
Aches II, M.M., July 30.
Sado Maru, N.Y.K., July 30.
Pres. Jefferson, A.M.L., July 30.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Foonching, Jardine's, July 31.
Sunning, B. & S., July 31.

SHANGHAI—(Continued).

Yingchow, B. & S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Linan, B. & S., Aug. 1.
Meriones, B.F., Aug. 1.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 2.
Kashmir, P. & O., Aug. 2.
City of Pekin, Bank, Aug. 3.
Gurna, B.I., Aug. 4.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Sheafmount, P. & O., Aug. 4.
Tjimonok, J.C.J.L., Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Piave, Dodwell's, Aug. 6.
Pres. Grant, Dollar, Aug. 6.
Taiyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 7.
Hansang, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Eurylochus, B.F., Aug. 9.
Tjilboet, J.C.J.L., Aug. 9.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Igo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 12.
D'Artagnan, M.M., Aug. 13.
Pres. Lincoln, Dollar, Aug. 13.
Remo, Dodwell's, Aug. 13.
Burgeland, Jepsen, Aug. 16.
Glenapp, Jardine's, Aug. 18.
Morea, P. & O., Aug. 18.
Friesland, Jepsen, Aug. 17.
Pres. Cleveland, Dollar, Aug. 20.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tenyo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 21.

SINGAPORE.

Nagato Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Rheinland, Jepsen, July 27.
Suwa Maru, N.Y.K., July 27.
Antung, B. & S., July 28.
Pres. Monroe, Dollar, July 23.
Timavo, Dodwell's, July 28.
Sirdhana, B.I., July 29.
Lippe, Melchers, July 30.
Portbos, M.M., July 30.
Kutsang, Jardine's, July 31.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 31.
Springbank, Bank, July 31.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., Aug. 1.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Khyber, P. & O., Aug. 3.
Talamba, B.I., Aug. 3.
Anhui, B. & S., Aug. 4.
Glenogly, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Patroclus, B.F., Aug. 7.
Bengal Maru, N.Y.K., July Aug. 8.
Nagara, Gilman's, Aug. 8.
Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
City of Athens, Bank, Aug. 9.
Fushimi Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 10.
Havelland, Jepsen, Aug. 10.
Namsang, Jardine's, Aug. 11.
Pres. Wilson, Dollar, Aug. 11.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 11.
Takliwa, B.I., Aug. 12.
Chenonceaux, M.M., Aug. 13.
Isar, Melchers, Aug. 14.
Kidderpore, P. & O., Aug. 15.
Malacca Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 16.
Malwa, P. & O., Aug. 17.
Leverkusen, Jepsen, Aug. 24.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, Aug. 24.
Pres. Van Buren, Dollar, Aug. 23.

SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.
Tinhov, Bank, Aug. 12.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

Bingo Maru, N.Y.K., Aug. 9.

SWATOW.

Haiching, Douglas, July 26.
Antung, B. & S., July 28.
Hirundo, Thoresen's, July 28.
Kiangsu, B. & S., July 29.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 29.
Suizang, B. & S., July 29.
Haining, Douglas, July 30.
Foonching, Jardine's, July 31.
Kweiyang, B. & S., July 31.
Sunning, B. & S., July 31.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Kaying, B. & S., Aug. 4.
Hansang, Jardine's, Aug. 7.

TIENTSIN.

Chip Shing, Jardine's, July 23.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 31.
Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Kueichow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Chengchow, B. & S., Aug. 6.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.
Huichow, B. & S., Aug. 16.

TRIESTE AND VENICE.

Timavo, Dodwell's, July 28.
Himalaya, Dodwell's, Aug. 3.
Vimala, Dodwell's, Aug. 20.

TUNGTAO.

Antenor, B.F., July 26.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 29.
Suizang, B. & S., July 29.
Saarbrücken, Melchers, July 30.
Foonching, Jardine's, July 31.
Sunning, B. & S., July 31.
City of Pekin, Bank, Aug. 3.
Hopsang, Jardine's, Aug. 4.
Ermland, Jepsen, Aug. 6.
Hansang, Jardine's, Aug. 7.
Alster, Melchers, Aug. 10.

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Ixion, B.F., Aug. 1.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., Aug. 21.
Tyndareus, B.F., Aug. 24.

VICTORIA, B.C.

Mishima Maru, N.Y.K., July 29.
Emp. of France, C.P.S., July 31.
Ixion

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HAIKONG	"TEAN"	On 26th July, 11 a.m.
NEWCHANG & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 26th July, 5 p.m.
NINGBO & SHANGHAI	"HANYANG"	On 27th July, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANTUNG"	On 28th July, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 28th July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 28th July, Noon
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"CHANGCHOW"	On 29th July, 4 p.m.
HONGKONG, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWEIYANG"	On 31st July, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNNING"	On 31st July, 2 p.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & DALNY	"LINAN"	On 1st Aug., 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANHUI"	On 4th Aug., 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KAYING"	On 4th Aug., Noon
WHAIRAI, CHITPOO & TIENTSIN	"KUBICHOV"	On 6th Aug., 11 a.m.
WHAIRAI, CHITPOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOV"	On 16th Aug., 11 a.m.

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CHANGTE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPHINX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPHINX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.
G. METZINGER ... 22nd Oct.	PORTHOS ... 22nd Oct.
ANDRE LEBON ... 5th Nov.	CHENONCEAUX ... 5th Nov.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JULY 24, 1929.														JULY 25, 1929.													
STATION	HOURS KOREA STANDARD TIME	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND			WEATHER (Remarks)	HOURS KOREA STANDARD TIME	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND			WEATHER (Remarks)									
		INCHES	MILLIS.			DIRECT LOCAL	FORCE (Scale Knots)	WAVE HEIGHT (Feet)			INCHES	MILLIS.			DIRECT LOCAL	FORCE (Scale Knots)	WAVE HEIGHT (Feet)										
Wladivostok	12	29.80	757.0	78	...	SE	1	0	6	29.85	758.1	70	...	SSE	1	0	...	1	0	...							
Nemuro	11	29.84	758.0	...	...	NNE	1	...	5	29.94	760.5	...	...	SE	1	...	...	1	...	...					
Hokodate	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	S	1	...	...	29.88	759.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...					
Toho	...	29.84	758.0	...	...	S	1	...	...	29.92	760.0	...	...	S	1	...	...	1	...	...					
Kochi	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	SE	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Nagasaki	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	SW	1	...	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Kagoshima	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	SSW	1	...	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Osaka	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	N	1	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Naha	...	29.78	756.5	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Ishigakijima	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	ENE	2	...	...	29.76	756.0	...	...	E	1	...	...	1	...	...					
Bonin Island	...	29.72	755.0	...	...	ENE	1	...	...	29.75	755.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Chefoo	15	29.67	753.6	77	92	NW	2	0	6	29.71	754.6	74	95	...	...	...	...	0	of	b			
Shanghai	13	29.74	755.4	97	35	SSW	1	b	...	29.80	756.9	75	92	SE	2	b	...	...	...	...			
Gulfaluf	...	29.81	757.3	83	83	SSE	2	b	...	29.86	758.4	76	95	SSE	4	b	...	...	...	...			
Sharp Peak	...	29.75	755.6	88	80	E	1	b	...	29.78	756.4	80	82	NE	1	b	...	...	...	...			
Amoy	...	29.68	753.9	86	84	SSE	4	b	6	29.73	755.1	81	87	E	1	b	...	...	...	...			
Swatow	...	29.73	755.1	83	88	E	1	b	...	29.76	755.9	79	96	NE	1	b	...	...	...	...			
Taihou	11	29.74	755.4	93	59	E	4	b	5	29.72	754.8	77	66	E	4	b	...	...	...	...			
Taiwan	...	29.76	756.0	90	...	N	2	b	...	29.76	756.0	79	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Koshu	...	29.74	755.4	90	...	NNE	2	b	...	29.73	755.1	77	...	...	...	...	...	0	...	...					
Pescadores	...	29.71	754.5	86	...	NNE	4	b	...	29.69	754.2	77	...	NNE	4	b	...	...	...	...			
Hong Kong	...	29.75	755.7	86	...	NNW	4	b	...	29.75	755.7	79	...	N	2	b	...	...	...	...			
Gap Rock	14	29.70	754.4	78	86	E	3	0	6	29.71	754.6	79	91	ENE	3	c	...	...	...	...			
Maeco	...	29.69	754.1	77	...	ESE	2	r	...	29.71	754.6	79	92	E	3	c	...	...	...	...			
Hoihow	...	29.67	753.6	77	94	ESE	2	r	...	29.67	753.6	79	92	E	2	c	...	...	...	...			
Pratas Island	...	29.69	754.1	89	70	SE	2	bc	...	29.68	753.9	82	87	E	4	bc	...	...	...	...			
Phu Lien	16	29.62	752.4	77	92	ESE	4	0	7	29.66	753.2	77	98	ENE	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Tourane	...	29.63	752.7	86	...	NNW	4	0	...	29.67	753.6	77	...	S	4	0	...	...	...	...			
Cape St. James	...	29.79	756.6	79	...	WSW	6	0	...	29.78	756.8	75	...	SW	4	0	...	...	...	...			
Basco	14	29.67	753.6	86	75	NE	4	0	6	29.68	753.9	79	91	S	4	0	...	...	...	...			
Apurri	...	29.65	753.0	90	63	NE	2	0	...	29.65	752.7	77	96	SW	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Tynguegaroo	...	29.66	753.3	90	66	SE	2	0	...	29.66	753.2	77	94	S	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Vigan	...	29.65	753.0	86	75	SW	4	0	...	29.67	753.6	75	89	S	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Manila	...	29.72	754.8	75	...	SW	4	r	...	29.72	754.8	75	96	S	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Legaspi	...	29.71	754.5	86	92	W	4	0	...	29.73	755.1	77	92	SW	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Calbayog	...	29.73	755.1	84	74	SW	4	0	...	29.76	756.0	81	80	SW	4	0	...	...	...	...			
Tacloban	...	29.74	755.4	79	59	W	4	0	...	29.76	756.3	79	84	SW	4	0	...	...	...	...			
Davao	...	29.73	755.1	79	84	S	6	0	...	29.76	756.0	81	84	SW	4	0	...	...	...	...			
Cebu	...	29.73	755.1	84	68	S	6	0	...	29.76	756.0	79	76	S	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Surigao	...	29.73	755.1	86	58	WSW	4	0	...	29.76	756.0	79	...	S	2	0	...	...	...	...			
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.76	756.0	78	...	S	2	c	...	...	...	...			
Guam	12.22	29.73	755.1	...	...	SE	2	0	4.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yap	11.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	29.84	757.8	...	...	W	1	2	...	...	...	...			
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.84	757.8	...	...	SW	2	1	...	...	...	...			
Fonape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.85	758.2	78	...	SE	1	2	...	...	...	...			
Labuan	14	29.78	756.4	88	80	SW	2	b	6	29.85	758.2	78	91	SW	2	1	...	...	...	...			

July 25d, 10h. 50m.—Pressure is highest in the Pacific to the east of Japan, and relatively low in a trough extending from Tongking, across Luzon to the Pacific.
Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.07 inch. Total since January 1, 31.55 inches, against an average of 48.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON JULY 26.

- 1.—Formosa Channel ... N. winds, moderate.
2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamoocks ... E. winds, moderate; fair generally.
3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock ...
4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan ...

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, July 25.

Previous Day	On Date	On Date
at 4 p.m.	at 10 a.m.	at 4 p.m.
Barometer ... 29.69	29.75	29.71
Temperature ... 78	84	84
Humidity ... 91	77	69
Wind ...		
Direction ... E	E	E
Force ... 3	2	2
Weather ... OB	C	E
Rain ... 0.99	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 84.80
Lowest open-air Temperature, 25.78
B=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D=Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Qualls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

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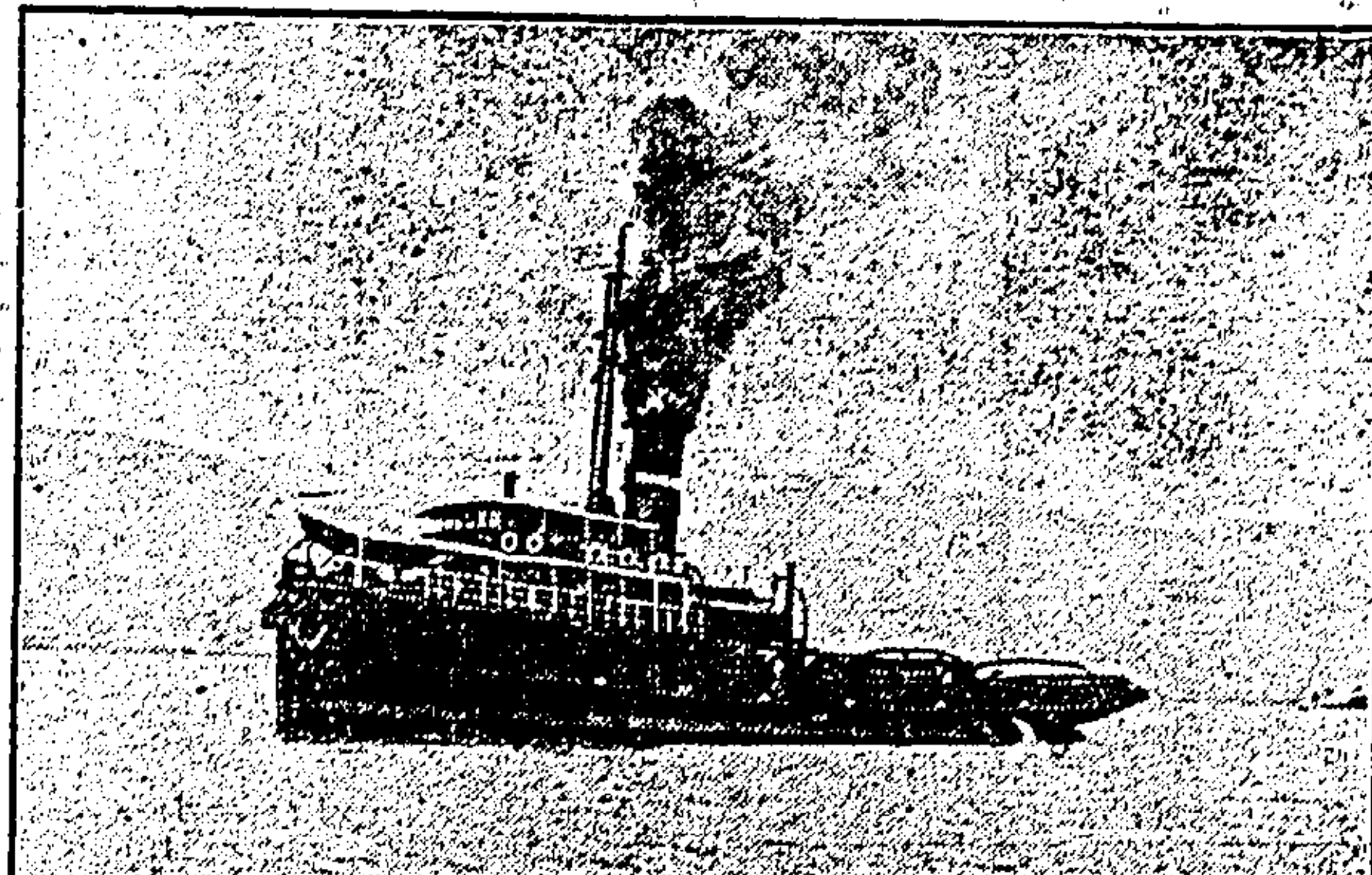
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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS

To	STEAMSHIP	DATE
TSINGTAU via SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Sun., 28th July, at Noon
	"FOOSEHNG"	Wed., 31st July, at Noon
	"HOPKANG"	Sun., 4th Aug., at Noon
	"HANGSANG"	Wed., 7th Aug., at Noon
OSAKA via AMOI, MOJI & KOBE	"YUENSANG"	Thurs., 1st Aug., at 7 a.m.
	"SUISANG"	Fri., 18th Aug., at 7 a.m.
	"KUMSANG"	Fri., 23rd Aug., at 7 a.m.
	"ROSANG"	Satur., 31st Aug., at 7 a.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Wed., 31st July, at 3 p.m.
	"NAMSANG"	Sun., 11th Aug., at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	"MAUSANG"	Sun., 4th Aug., at 10 a.m.
	"HINSANG"	Wed., 14th Aug., at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN	"CHIPSHING"	Sun., 28th July, at 10 a.m.
	"CHEONGSHING"	Thurs., 8th Aug., at Noon

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Motor Vessel "GLENAPPE" ... 2nd October
Motor Vessel "GLENSHIEL" ... 16th October

TO SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Motor Vessel "GLENARRY" ... 2nd August
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ... 18th August
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Pass. S.S. "SAARBBUECKEN" ... departure 24th Aug.
Express Freight S.S. "Alder" ... departure 27th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "COLENZ" ... departure 13th Sept.
Express Freight S.S. "Franken" ... departure 21st Sept.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA" ... departure 11th Oct.
Pass. S.S. "FULD" ... departure 19th Oct.
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NEXT ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE:

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & N. CHINA (Passenger steamers)

Pass. S.S. "SAARBBUECKEN" ... due here 30th July
Freight S.S. "Alder" ... due here 10th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "COLENZ" ... due here 10th Aug.
Freight S.S. "Franken" ... due here 28th Aug.
Pass. S.S. "FULDA" ... due here 7th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "Main" ... due here 24th Sept.
Pass. S.S. "TRIER" ... due here 5th Oct.

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